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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## OUR NAVAL STRENGTH; AND THE WAY TO USE IT.

"ENGLAND is more especially a maritime, France more especially a military, nation," said M. de Persigny at the Lord Mayor's banquet. It can scarcely be said that this undoubted fact has been sufficiently recognised by the Government of this country. While the Administration of Lord Aberdeen affected to carry on the war, it did so feebly, both by sea and land, whilst that of Lord Palmerston, which is not to be reproached with any lack of spirit or determination, has not yet allowed the naval service to assume that preponderance of danger and duty which would seem to be the most natural as well as the most judicious course to pursue in the actual circumstances of Europe. In this we do not seek to blame the existing Government, which ever since its assumption of office has infused new vigour into every branch of the two services, and prosecuted the war with a wise and wholesome energy. But at the conclusion of the second year of hostilities, when the weather will in all probability prevent for several months any extensive operations either by land or by sea, it is useful to inquire whether the next campaign ought not to open under a different arrangement from the two last. Such an inquiry is necessary, with a view not only to the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the European system, unjustly invaded by Russia, but to the honour and glory of the two great nations who have embarked their fortunes in, and staked their national position on, the results of the conflict.

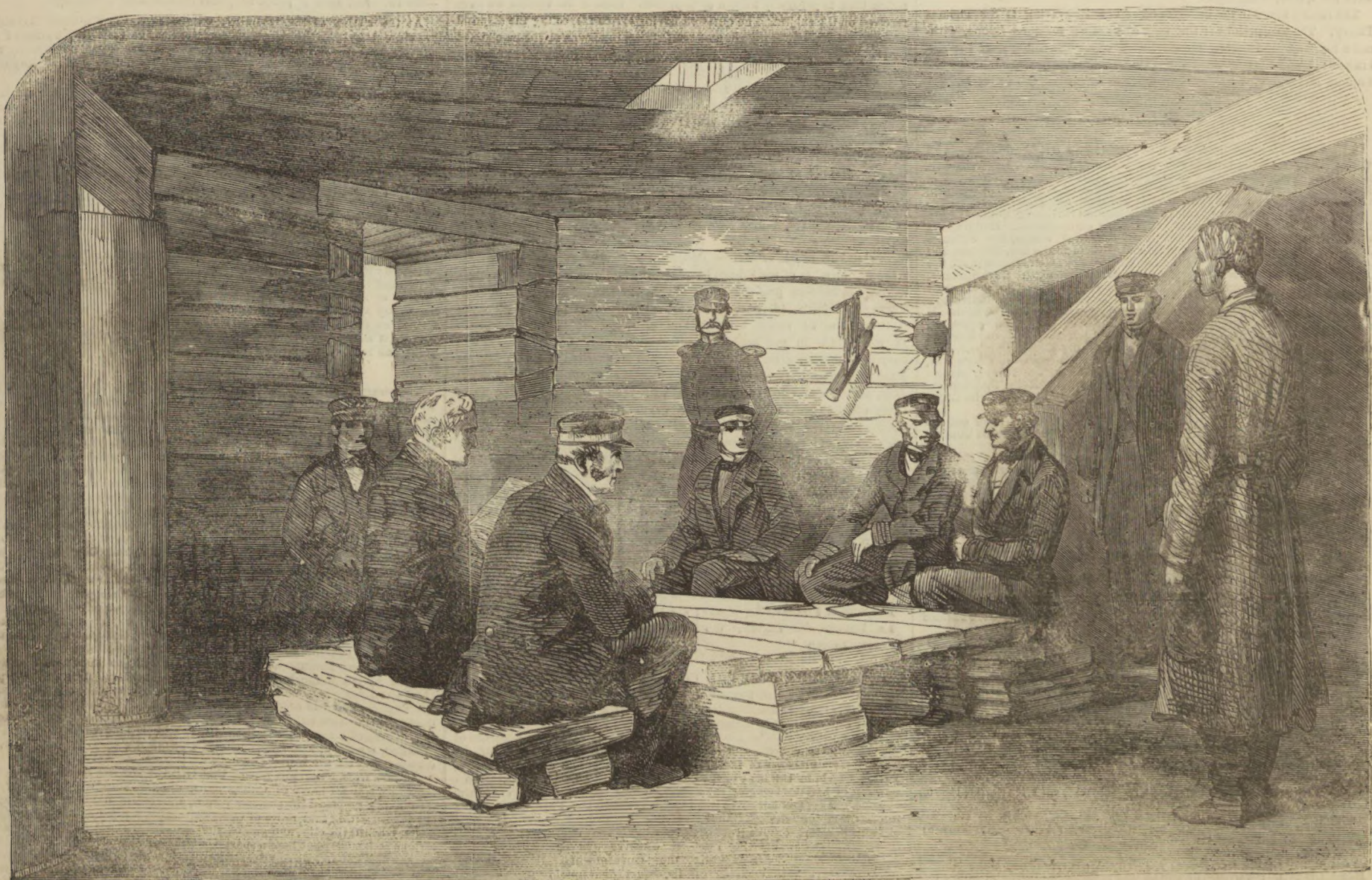
Great Britain and France have not taken up arms for extension of power or territory, but simply in defence of the great principle of justice, and of the rights of one of the constituent Powers of the European commonwealth. As allies they fight for

the sake of peace; as individual Powers each has its own honour in its own keeping. If either of them withdrew from the struggle until the common object was achieved, the honour of that Power would be seriously attained. In like manner, if England allowed France, or France allowed England, to take an undue share of the perils of the enterprise, or so mismanaged its own resources, and misunderstood the temper of its people, as to permit its ally to bear the greater part of its burden, and to carry off the whole credit of each successive victory, the Power so shortsighted would sink in the estimation of its own subjects. The humiliating opinion would be shared by Europe, Asia, and America; friends would become lukewarm if not inimical; and foes would be encouraged to become both insolent and hostile.

Though we at present seem to run no risk of such a catastrophe, it is well to consider whether in the Spring of 1856 this country ought not to act as becomes the first naval Power in the world, and so distribute, between Great Britain and France, the glory that will for ever attach to the pacificators of Europe as to make each nation perfectly satisfied with its own share in the immortal work. Though we are a military people, as far as the possession of "pluck" and the military spirit are concerned, we are not, and we trust never will be, a military people in the sense in which that phrase is commonly understood. We will not and can not keep up large standing armies; they are alien to our habits and to the principles of our Constitution. We will not and can not consent to the decimation of our youth by a Conscription. If we cannot have voluntary soldiers we will provide other means of defence; but on no pretext less serious than that of an armed invasion of our shores—when patriotism would render a Conscription unnecessary—would the proposal of such a form of recruitment be tolerated by the free men of this country. In France,

and on the Continent generally, the case is different. The Continental States keep up standing armies on principle, and on principle as well as from ancient habit and use, the people are reconciled to a wholesale consumption of the flower of their youth and manhood which we in England would not endure. We can, therefore, never expect to equal France as a military power. We cannot give her soldier for soldier against the common foe; and, when we fight by her side, it is not unreasonable to expect, however brilliant may be the deeds of our own brave officers and men, that ultimately the greater portion of the work, and consequently of the glory—the soldier's best, and too often only reward—will fall to the lot of those who have the best military system and the largest army.

At the capture of Sebastopol, the British, without any fault of their own, and solely in consequence of dispositions necessary to be taken for the success of the attack, were content that the French should monopolise the honours of the day. The same result will doubtless occur again; and there is a probability that the honour of meeting the Russians in the open field—and defeating them—is one in which the British army will not share, but which will fall to the lot of General Pelissier and his admirable army. The French are, by virtue of their numbers, the real masters of the situation in the Crimea; and the English commander, however great and able he may be, must of necessity subordinate his tactics to those of the General who has the larger and more readily available force. The English nation does not begrudge France its glory. Even its reflex upon ourselves is something to be proud of. Though sensitive and high-spirited, our people are content that their firm friend and ally should bear the palm of military success as befits an essentially military nation. They are even willing that our Generals in the Crimea should be under the command of the French, if such a distribution of strength be considered advisable for the mutual in-



ADMIRALS SIR E. LYONS AND SIR HOUSTON STEWART, WITH OTHER OFFICERS, IN A CASEMATE IN THE SPIT BATTERY, KINBURN.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



interests of the two, or the success of a present or any future campaign. But being so proud and sensitive, and yielding to the superior claims of France as regards her military assistance in the war, is it not incumbent on the Government to consider whether, in directing more attention to the military than to the naval operations necessary to subdue the enemy, we do not run a risk of cooling the enthusiasm of the nation?—nay more—of protracting the war, which it is desirable to bring to as speedy a termination as we can? In other words, would it not be wise to concentrate authority in the Crimea in the hands of Marshal Pelissier—upon condition that the whole of the naval forces of Great Britain and France should be under the command of a British Admiral—and that England, in downright earnest, should make up its mind to capture Cronstadt in the spring of 1856? During the next four months—with or without the co-operation of Sweden—we might prepare our gun-boats for the assault on that fortress, and we will not so affront our gallant seamen as to imagine that, if the nation provides our Admiral with the needful boats, the men will fail to do the work expected of them.

By the aid of the French, the military supremacy of the Allied Powers has been triumphantly vindicated. It remains for Great Britain to prove that, as a naval Power, she is the first and the greatest in the world; that her old prowess upon the seas is to be surpassed by the new; that she has yet many Blakes and Nelsons in her service; and that if Sebastopol can be taken, so also can Cronstadt. The destruction of Bomarsund and Sveaborg, and the expeditions to the Sea of Azoff and the Dnieper—brilliant as these achievements may be—are not sufficient either for our credit or our security. And certain we are—if we can read public opinion aright—that a very dangerous dissatisfaction will be created if, at the next thaw in the Baltic, there is not a British Admiral in command willing, and fully prepared with gun-boats and every other matériel, to attack Cronstadt. The capture of Sebastopol has as yet done little or nothing for the cause of peace; but the capture of Cronstadt, which would open to us the gates of St. Petersburg, would be a peace argument that Alexander II. would find it difficult to resist. This is England's true share in the business; and Europe and our allies, as well as our own people, expect that we should undertake it.

#### SIR EDMUND LYONS AND ADMIRAL STEWART AT KINBURN.

"As I wandered past the Central Redoubt (says our Correspondent and Artist), a slighter one than the rest, into the Spit Battery, I found the English Admirals, Sir Edmund Lyons and Sir Houston Stewart, and Captain Mends, Sir Thomas Pasley, and other officers, busy in one of the casemates discussing lunch, while Lieutenant Macnamara, of the Royal Marines, stood by doing the honours of his quarters, and an interpreter was rendering into English the details gathered from the mouth of a Russian deserter caught during the night. This poor fellow, it appears, had made his escape from Otkahoff during the night in a boat, and was several times fired at by our steamers, which sent out boats to capture him. It was said to appear from his statements that the Russians had already sent men round to reinforce Kinburn, but that our movements were far too rapid for them."

The sitting figure in the background of the Engraving is Sir Thomas Pasley. The two persons sitting near him are Sir Edmund Lyons, without a cap, and Sir Houston Stewart, with one. Standing near the embrasure is Lieutenant Macnamara (of the Royal Marines), Captain Buckle, Captain Mends, and the Russian prisoner to whom Mr. Crewe refers.

#### THE COURT.

The Privy Council held at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, and the celebration of the birthday of the Princess Royal on the same day, have been the only incidents in Court life during the past week. The latter was inaugurated by the first of a series of dramatic representations—Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" being selected for performance. The Queen and Prince Albert entered St. George's hall (which had been fitted up as a temporary theatre) at eight o'clock. Her Majesty and the Prince were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princess Alice, Helena, and Louise, and the Duchess of Kent; and also by the Duchess of Atholl, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Lord Panmure, Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance. The performance commenced on the entrance of the Queen. A small circle were honoured with invitations to be present.

Among the guest at the Castle during the week have been the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Earl of Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord Panmure, Sir Baldwin Walker (Surveyor of the Navy), Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, General Sir Hew Ross, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, and Colonel Brownrigg, Assistant-Adjutant General to the Light Division of the Crimean army.

On Saturday last the Queen, with the Princess Alice, rode out on horseback, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald. The Prince Consort went out shooting with the Duke of Aumale.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Duchess of Kent and the visitors staying at the Castle were also at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, took equestrian exercise in the Riding house.

On Thursday the Prince Consort left Windsor at an early hour in the morning for Birmingham, where his Royal Highness laid the first stone of the Midland Institute, now in process of building.

Lady Macdonald has succeeded the Duchess of Atholl as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Waterpark and Major-General Berkeley Drummond have succeeded Earl Somers and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

#### THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at the Castle. The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, Lord Panmure, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. K. Vernon Smith, Viscount Canning, Earl Spencer (Lord Steward), and Lord Ernest Bruce (Vice-Chamberlain, officiating for the Lord Chamberlain).

At the Council, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere was sworn in a Secretary of State (Colonial Department), received the seals of office from the Queen, and kissed hands on his appointment.

Sir Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board.

At the Court, the Duke of Somerset had an audience of her Majesty, and delivered the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter worn by his father, the late Duke.

Captain Robert McClure, Royal Navy, was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by Sir George Grey, Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, when the Queen was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

Viscount Palmerston, the Duke of Argyll, Sir George Grey, and Earl Granville, had audiences of her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have left Kew, to honour the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke with a visit, at Wimpole-hall, Cambridgeshire. Their Royal Highnesses visited Cambridge on Wednesday last, and lunched with the Master of Trinity College.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald and Colonel Tyrwhitt, arrived in town yesterday (Friday), from a visit to the Emperor Napoleon, at Paris.

The Duke of Newcastle was to reach Marseilles on or about the 25th inst. His Grace is expected in London before the close of the month.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

PARIS has not yet got over the effect produced by the grand ceremony of closing the Exhibition, which took place with much greater éclat and completeness of arrangement and effect than did that of the opening. To begin, the weather was splendid. From ten o'clock in the morning commenced the arrival of hundreds of carriages filled with brilliant toilets, splendid uniforms, and irreproachable black coats, white cravats, and straw-coloured gloves. During the next hour and a half this *beau monde* was occupied in installing itself; and then, woe to them who were behindhand!—the doors were closed, and neither prayers nor tears availed to obtain admittance. Soon after twelve the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, took their place in front of the throne, and the ceremony commenced with the speech of the Prince Napoleon. The Emperor's reply followed. Rarely, on any occasion, has it been our fate to witness so remarkable a triumph so well won as on this occasion. The voice of the speaker rang with a distinctness and an emphasis quite extraordinary through the whole extent of the vast building, and between each pause thunders of applause, enthusiastic and prolonged, greeted every passage of this most novel, striking, and energetic discourse, whose tenor has marked yet more strongly, perhaps, than any preceding act or speech has done the resolution individuality, and earnestness of the Sovereign who pronounced it. During the greater part of the ceremony the Empress remained standing; she seemed to suffer little from fatigue, though a good deal from the cold, which, in spite of the attempts made to warm that portion of the building, could not fail to be felt in the evening costume she wore. Her Majesty's dress was of scarlet, covered with white lace, and decorated with diamonds and pearls; on her head was a diadem of the same stones. Behind the throne, in the gallery, was the orchestra, with one thousand two hundred and fifty performers, directed by Hector Berlioz. The position was unfortunate for the effect of the music, which was, consequently, somewhat inefficient. The ceremony concluded, the Imperial party retired, and then the general break-up took place. It is difficult to conceive the intrigues, the interests, that were employed to obtain tickets for this exceptional ceremony, the triumph of those who succeeded, the anguish and heartburnings of those who failed;—had we but space, we could amuse our readers with many anecdotes on this score. Since the grand ceremony, the musical fêtes in the building have been going on with great éclat—there being no longer any necessity for the performers being placed in the orchestra, which want of space rendered it impossible to place elsewhere than in the gallery on the occasion of the great solemnity of the 15th, the music produces a very much finer effect, and these fêtes are being well attended.

A most painful impression has been produced by the frightful fire which took place on Sunday evening, in which a large portion of the vast magazine of the military stores of forage on the Quai de Billy were consumed. Various persons were wounded in the attempt to extinguish the flames; but fortunately no lives, we believe, were lost. Happily, the direction of the wind drove the fire towards the river; had it been otherwise, the Annexes of the Palais d'Industrie would have been in the greatest danger.

M. Thiers has, in person, presented to the Prince Jérôme a copy of his new volume of the "History of the Consulate and of the Empire," in which his Imperial Highness's name figures importantly.

It is whispered among the Orleansist circles that the visit of the Duc de Brabant to the French capital had a more immediate and personal significance than is generally known or supposed. Here is the version we have received on the subject. The question having arisen respecting the disposal of such portion of the property of the Orleans family as might be claimed by the grandson of Louis Philippe, the Prince de Chimay was privately deputed by the Belgian Royal family to ask the Emperor what were his intentions in the matter. The reply—so says our information—was, "Qu'on vienne me demander;—je verrai." Hence the presence of the Royal visitor, to whom the Emperor is said to have promised full restitution of such property as would, in the event of the continuance of the Orleans dynasty, have fallen to his share. It is further reported that, it having been represented to his Imperial Majesty that this act would be regarded as a precedent, and that the other members of the ex-Royal family would consider they had a right to put forward a similar claim, the Emperor repeated the same phrase that he had used with regard to the Duc de Brabant.

The sudden death of Maître Paillet, the celebrated and universally-respected member of the French bar, has produced a most marked sensation not only in his own profession, but among the various classes of society, where his talents, his high character, and noble qualities of heart had rendered him as much beloved and esteemed as he was admired. It was while in the act of pleading, with his usual energy and eloquence, that an attack of apoplexy seized M. Paillet: after struggling some time against the symptoms, that impeded at once his ideas and utterance, he was compelled to take a seat; he then fainted; and, despite of every effort to restore him, expired in the course of some hours, without having recovered his consciousness. His funeral was a perfect ovation to the memory of a man so universally esteemed and lamented.

The arrival of the King of Sardinia is to be the signal for a variety of fêtes: his Majesty is to be accompanied by the Duc de Grammont, the French Ambassador at the Court of Turin. The report has gained considerable ground here that the principal cause of the meeting of the King Victor-Emmanuel, and the Duke of Cambridge, is the desire for a conference likely to result in a union between the former and the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The Théâtre Français has accepted a new comedy by M. Edmond About, entitled "Guillery." The Italian Opera is preparing a work named "L'Asedio di Firenze," for Mario; the Gymnase, "Le Temps Perdu," and "Le Dessous des Cartes;" the Opéra Comique, "Les Saisons," and "Macon Lescart."

#### AUSTRIA AND THE CONCORDAT WITH ROME.

The Concordat which Francis Joseph has made with the Pope has been published, and the discreditable document confirms all that had been previously said regarding its contents. It consists of 36 articles, every one of them a deadly stab to freedom of conscience and the independence of the crown, the church, and the laity of Austria. The first article declares the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion, with all the privileges which, by the laws of the church, it ought to have—unlimited persecution of heretics being of the number. The second article gives to the bishops, clergy, and laity free communication with the Pope, without the intervention of the temporal ruler—thus depriving the Emperor of any power or control over the national church, and placing it in the power of the Pope to contrive and execute the most dangerous conspiracies against the Government. Is it impossible to carry this doctrine of *imperium in imperio* further, and tolerant Austria has thus submitted to a yoke which would have been scorned by bigoted Spain in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella. The third article gives the Bishops complete authority, pastoral and legislative, over their clergy; and the fourth places this authority under the control of the Papal chair. The fifth places all public and private schools under the control of the Bishops; and the sixth gives the Bishops the power of appointing and removing the only persons allowed to teach sacred theology. The seventh provides that none but Catholic professors shall be allowed to teach anything in the middle-class schools, and the books of instruction are to be chosen by the Bishops. By the eighth article, the Emperor is permitted to choose the inspector of the schools of the diocese, but under the degrading condition that the candidates from whom he is to select shall be chosen by the bishops. The ninth promises the help of the Government to suppress such books as are dangerous to

religion in the judgment of the bishops. The tenth establishes ecclesiastical courts for the punishment of the clergy and the trial of cases relating to marriage and betrothal. The eleventh arms the bishop with the power of inflicting ecclesiastical punishment on clergy and laity; and the twelfth article surrenders to the spiritual courts the power of deciding on the right of patronage, except in the case of a disputed succession.

The remaining articles are all of the same stamp, as will at once be conceived from the fact that the last two provide that everything else relative to ecclesiastics and clerical matters, not mentioned in the Concordat, will be managed and arranged according to the doctrines of the Church.

As might naturally be anticipated, the news of the submission of Austria to Rome has caused great excitement in Italy.

The *Armonia*, of Turin, Italian but in name, commences and ends its remarks with the unpatriotic cry, "Viva l'Austria, viva Francesco Giuseppe!" To which the *Piemonte* replies "Viva l'Italia, viva Vittorio Emanuele II!"

Dr. Cumming has written a long letter to the *Times* on the Concordat, in which he says:—

"I have no hesitation in asserting, as I am able to prove, that no serf in 'Holy Russia' is more at the mercy of the Autocrat than the young Emperor of Austria is now at the mercy of the Vatican. The rare phenomenon of an empire laying its neck under the feet of a Pope has been presented in 1855. Austria, who refused to be the ally of the Western Powers against a despot in the East, has, in righteous retribution, become the serf and vassal of a miserable spiritual despot in the West. Sardinia rises daily to the dignity of an empire; Austria has sunk into the dimensions of a province of the Vatican."

#### SPEECH OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

Last week we gave a telegraphic summary of the King of Sardinia's speech on the opening of the Chambers at Turin, on the 12th inst. The following is a translation of it.

Senators and Deputies.—The year which is about to expire has, been at period of sad trials for my heart, the bitterness of which, however, has been alleviated by the tears of the whole nation, sympathising with the sorrow of my house. But in the midst of grief God hath upheld me in the accomplishment of my duties. Turning my attention to the great struggle which for the last two years has been raging in the East, I have not hesitated to unite my arms to those of the Powers that fight for the cause of justice and civilisation, and for the independence of nations (Applause). I have been induced to take that step, both from the desire of contributing to the triumph of the principles for which we fight, and inspired with the generous instincts of the Subalpine people, and the traditions of my family (Applause). Our soldiers, united to the brave armies of France, England, and Turkey, and seconded by the zeal and activity of our navy, have shared their perils and glories, and increased the ancient renown of our warlike country (Loud applause). May it please God to crown our common efforts by continued success, and thus soon to render a durable peace possible, guaranteeing to every nation its legitimate rights (This passage was received with enthusiastic applause). The expenses of the war will render a new appeal to public credit possible. The scantiness of the harvest, and the re-appearance of the scourge of cholera, added to other unexpected circumstances, have reduced the public income. While necessity again obliges us, against the wish of my heart, to call for fresh efforts from the nation, my Government, on the other hand, has sought the means of rendering the weight of some of the taxes more supportable. Bills will be laid before you for the better distribution thereof, especially as regards those which are most felt by the poorer classes (Applause). Other laws, intended to improve the political and economical administration of the State, the organisation of the courts of justice and public instruction, will be again presented to you for discussion.

Senators and Deputies.—In the important mission confided to you you will give proofs of that prudence, activity, and constant devotedness to the interests of the country for which you have hitherto rendered yourself conspicuous. We shall thus continue to afford the noble example of a King and a nation united by indissoluble bonds of affection and confidence, whether in joy or in sorrow (Loud applause), and always unanimous in upholding order and liberty—the two great bases of public happiness (Enthusiastic applause).

At the sitting of the Chamber, on the 17th, the President, Boucarmagnani, in thanking the Deputies for the honour they had conferred in electing him to that office for the third time, made some noteworthy remarks on the present crisis. Referring to "the grave duties" imposed on him by that situation, he went on to say:—

In the exercise of these functions and in the performance of our common labours, I derive new confidence from the unanimity which exists between the Parliament and the nation in this—namely, love for the free institutions which embody the spirit of progress and of modern civilisation, and devotion to the constitutional monarchy of Savoy, whose destinies are irrevocably bound up in those of Italy.

The unanimity and accord of these sentiments will triumph over the difficulties incessant to the government of States, and more serious, perhaps, in our days when all people look with anxiety towards the future, and prepare to endure sacrifices which the wisdom of your deliberations may render less heavy, but from which no human power can free us. Happy are we, nevertheless, to have maintained intact in the midst of such grave difficulties—thanks to the loyalty of sovereigns and to the moderation of the people—parliamentary institutions which unite in an indissoluble alliance the majesty of the Crown and the freedom of the subject. Happy to have kept safe this flag, the symbol of liberty and independence which floats upon the palace, the parliamentary assembly, and the battle-field, where the destinies of European civilisation are being decided, and where the bravery of our army has surrounded it with a glory which Piedmont salutes as the presage of great prosperity and noble destinies (Loud applause).

#### AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Africa*, which left Boston on the 7th inst., arrived at Liverpool last Sunday evening. The news of the English squadron having sailed for the West Indies had been received, and had not produced so much excitement as was feared. Respecting the difference with England the *New York Herald* has the following from its Washington correspondent, who writes on the 5th:—"By the last foreign mail, which arrived here this morning, highly important despatches were received from our Minister in England, all of which, I understand, will be considered by the Cabinet to-day, and it is believed have reference to Mr. Crampton's difficulty, the whole of which will be developed in a day or two." The same paper says:—"We have received by the *Baltic* a letter from a reliable source in Paris, communicating the important fact that the old Cuban imbroglio has been very recently revived in a most belligerent shape between Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, and Lord Palmerston, the British Premier." The United States' Commissioner in the Mediterranean had written for a reinforcement of a steamer and a sloop in consequence of the probable state of affairs on the Continent, especially at Naples."

It is stated that in Kansas a secret military organisation had taken place, designed to control the affairs of that territory, and to resist the execution of any law passed by the territorial Legislature.

Advices from Matamoros state that from 4000 to 5000 men had been ordered by the Mexican Government to the northern frontiers to repel the Texan rangers. Vidauri was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Rio Grande, and had ordered the commanding officer at Matamoros to discharge the National Guards, which the latter refused to obey. Vidauri had addressed a note to Secretary Marcy complaining of the violation of Mexican territory, and charging the Commander at Fort Duncan with connivance with the Filibusters.

Advices from Nicaragua report that General Walker, having been reinforced by a small party of Californians, on the 12th ult. embarked at Virgin Bay on board the steamer *Virgin*, and before daylight next morning landed within four miles of Granada. After a rapid advance the expedition reached the city, and gained the Molazza without encountering any serious resistance; but here a sharp contest ensued which resulted in a loss to the enemy of 15 killed and several wounded. General Walker afterwards took possession of the capital of Nicaragua. Subsequently the fort was captured by a detachment of Americans. Order having been restored, the citizens of Granada held a public meeting and tendered to General Walker the Presidency of the Republic, which honour he declined in favour of General Corral. Colonel Wheeler, the United States' Minister to Central America, after much solicitation, proceeded to Rivas with propositions of peace. Arriving at Rivas and learning that General Corral was absent, Colonel Wheeler attempted to return, but was prevented by the Governor, and detained two days, nor was he released until the town was threatened with an attack. This breach of faith on the part of Corral's forces led to a correspondence between the United States' Minister and the General. On the 22nd Corral surrendered; a treaty of peace was formed; and thus Walker's victory became complete.

A dreadful accident had occurred on the Pacific Railroad, which had precipitated 700 persons into the river, killing 20 and wounding about 50.



## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

## PROPOSED BOMBARDMENT OF THE NORTH FORTS.

The latest news from the Crimea consists of a telegraphic message from Marseilles, with an abstract of the news brought by the steamer *Indus*, which left Constantinople on the 12th instant. Admiral Bruat had arrived at Constantinople with the French Black Sea fleet, having on board two brigades of the Imperial Guards. Eight regiments of the line will likewise return to France. The exportation of corn from Turkey had been prohibited, and the importation had been declared free for three months. General Vivian had arrived at Kertch. General Wrangel was stated to be menacing the Allies' position at the strait of Yenikalé. The Allies had 80,000 men to oppose any attempts which General Wrangel might make, and expected to be reinforced by 15,000 men.

From Sebastopol there is nothing; but it was stated in Paris on Wednesday, in quarters whose information has often proved correct, that, although the winter will put a stop to field operations in the Crimea, it is the intention of the Allied Generals to subject the northern part of Sebastopol to a bombardment of mortars, which will probably have the effect of isolating the enemy from Forts Soncamaia, Constantine, and their vicinity. It is stated that the floating batteries, whose efficiency and invulnerability was so effectually tested at Kinburn, will take a prominent part in the attack, while twenty-six batteries, armed with mortars of the heaviest calibre, will deluge the Russian forts from the southern shore. Eighteen of these batteries will be manned by French and Sardinian troops, and eight by the English army.

## THE CZAR'S RETURN FROM THE CRIMEA.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Czar has at last returned from his tour of inspection in Southern Russia. In his journey he has, no doubt, picked up a large amount of valuable information, which will enable him to form a shrewd guess as to what the real state of affairs is, and what chance there is of his being able to mend the condition of "Holy Russia" by carrying on the war till the end of 1856. The *Invalide Russe* gives the following details of the Emperor's visit to the Crimea, but it maintains a prudent silence as to the actual state of affairs. All it ventures to say is, that the soldiers whom the Emperor saw are healthy and vigorous:—

His Majesty the Emperor left Nicolaïeff for the Crimea on the 7th of November at half-past ten a.m.; he passed through Perekop the following day, at eleven in the morning, and continued his journey by way of Simpheropol, where he arrived at half-past eight in the evening.

His Imperial Majesty was received in that town by Prince Gortschakoff, Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces in the Crimea, and on the 9th of November he left, at ten a.m., for Bagtcheseraï.

During his journey the Emperor inspected different divisions of the army in the Crimea, and on the 10th of November his Majesty visited the troops in the advanced positions from the north side of Sebastopol, as far as Mackenzie's Farm.

In these different inspections the Emperor was completely satisfied, not only with the perfect state of these brave troops, but still more so with their healthy and vigorous appearance.

His Majesty left the Crimea on the 12th, after having inspected the army in the positions of the Belbec, Joukarika, Ralessa, on the Katcha, and in the village of Taschbastu.

The latest reliable accounts from St. Petersburg give a gloomy picture of the state of feeling regarding the war among the higher classes; nor is it much wonder, when we look at the rapidity with which Russia has been using up what it calls the "raw material of war." According to a statement in the *Augsburg Gazette*, the levies made since February, 1854, have already called up two-thirds of the "whole fighting strength of the Russian Empire." At this rate another year will see Russia at a much greater loss for men, which is her chief wealth, than either France or England can possibly be.

## ALLEGED SWEDISH ALLIANCE.

From the enthusiastic manner in which the Swedish people have received General Canrobert there can be no doubt as to what the wishes of the nation are, and, if report speaks truly, the King has resolved to respond to those wishes. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* (writing on Wednesday) says:—

The rumours alluded to yesterday with reference to the mission of General Canrobert to Stockholm are stated on good authority to be well founded, and no doubt appears to be entertained that he has succeeded in his object. The terms of a military convention have, it is affirmed, been agreed on, in virtue of which Sweden will furnish a contingent next spring, to act conjointly with us in the event of peace not being made before then, and her gun-boats will co-operate with our fleet in the north. It is also stated that an army, composed of French, English, and Swedes, will be sent to Courland, so that both Austria and Prussia will be forced to declare themselves. The inducement offered to Sweden to take this important step is not positively stated, but there can be no difficulty in believing that the restoration of Finland, so dear to the hearts of the Swedish people, is one of the principal conditions of joining the alliance. Thus Russia finds herself gradually hemmed in, and if she does not come to terms we fully expect next year will witness events as great as, if not greater, than any that have yet occurred. The effect produced on Poland by an Allied army occupying Courland is not difficult to foresee, and from that moment Austria and Prussia may have quite as much to dread as our present enemy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* (of the same date) contradicts this statement. He says:—

I am able to assure you that there is no foundation in the report of General Canrobert having been instrumental in forming an alliance with the Western Powers, which would cause Sweden to declare war with Russia. General Canrobert may have satisfied himself as to the naval and military resources of Sweden, but nothing more. The relations between the Government of Stockholm and those of France and England are precisely what they were before the General's departure, highly satisfactory. The French General has received a most cordial welcome from the King, the Court, and the people. He will proceed to Denmark on his return to Paris.

## ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ASIA.

The letters from Constantinople received by the last steamer speak of another defeat of the Russians in Asia; but the details are so scanty that it is difficult to ascertain the precise facts of the case. The scene of this new disaster for the Czar is in Caucasus, where Naib Mohamed Emir Pacha is said to have succeeded in collecting together a force of 25,000 men, and at their head marched in the direction of the Kouban, to take possession of the mountain passes leading across the Caucasus into Georgia. He soon made his position so hot for the Russians that they could not get their caravan of bat horses, laden with ammunition, from side to side. The enemy had now to make his way back, with his troops cut up, discouraged, and half-starved, toiling their way through rocks and roads, nearly impassable, and rendered more so by the position taken up by the mountaineers on the heights. Besides these difficulties, Mohamed Emir Pacha's men harassed them at every step, and disorganisation spread itself among the Russian ranks; and when they reached Kara Thay, on the border of the land in the possession of Russia, they fell into an ambuscade of the Circassians, commanded by the Pacha in person. The enemy was quickly put to the rout, with the loss of four guns and all their ammunition and baggage. The Russian commanding officer succeeded in making his escape, but eleven officers and 134 men were taken prisoners. Mohamed Emir Pacha, in his official despatch to the Porte, speaks favourably of the Abassa chiefs. He says they fought with great courage, and displayed unparalleled valour.

As regards the victory gained over the Russians by Omer Pacha, the Turkish despatch, dated Constantinople, Nov. 15, gives the following particulars:—

On the 6th of November the troops under the orders of Omer Pacha forced the river Anakara, or Onfior, in Georgia, under a terrible fire. The river was defended by 16,000 Russians, and our soldiers were in water to their armpits. The Sultan's troops attacked the Russian redoubts with the bayonet, and carried them, notwithstanding the desperate defence made by the enemy. The Russian troops were completely routed, and took to flight. We have taken five guns, seven powder-carts, and forty prisoners. The Russians have left more than 400 dead on the field of battle, among whom are two superior officers and a hundred subalterns. Our loss is sixty-eight dead and 223 wounded.

A despatch of the French Ambassador, dated Pera, Nov. 14, although differing on one or two points, evidently relates to the same affair. It says:—

On the 5th Omer Pacha forced the passage of the Ingour. The enemy's army was composed of 8000 regular troops, and about 12,000 Mingrelian and Georgian militia. After a combat of five hours, in which the Russians suffered severely, the Turks crossed the Ingour at four points. The Generalissimo is marching upon Kutais.

From Trebizond we learn that the Russians have sent from Kars to Alexandropol the greater portion of their baggage. This seems to indicate that they were about to raise the blockade of Kars. The besieged had succeeded in opening their communications.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

A LONG-LOOKED-FOR book has just made its appearance. Who that is at all curious about old English literature and music has not seen, or at least heard of, Mr. Chappell's charming work on the "Old National Airs of England"? We well remember its appearance. We could quote, were it necessary, twenty different works of established authors in which it is authoritatively referred to. We have never seen a human being to whom it has given anything but delight. Old Tom Killigrew was a fool when he said that English music was confined to "marrowbones and cleavers."

What fine old airs we have! Who does not delight in

Selling's Round  
And Packington's Pound,

in the "Hunt is Up," and other airs? Well, here we have them (thanks to William Chappell) in their pristine purity, just as they charmed Queen Elizabeth and Sir Philip Sidney. Here they are in the very notes and words which Sir Walter Scott would have loved to hear from the lips of Sophia Lockhart. There are other charms in these four parts (four out of sixteen)—they are full of the most recondite learning on the music-literature of England told (thank you, William Chappell) in the pleasantest manner.

Lord Brougham is about to publish, in his "Works," his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. His Lordship, with that manliness of nature so characteristic of his career, will include in the series the far-famed review of the "Hours of Idleness"—the review which occasioned the famous satire of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." The prevalent feeling seems to be that Brougham only spoke the truth about the volume. In the "Hours of Idleness" it is impossible to recognise a true poet. There is no promise in it of "Childe Harold," or of the satire itself.

Lecturing seems all the fashion. Peers and poets—even antiquaries—are smitten with the disease. Lord Stanhope (Mahon) is lecturing; Tennyson, it is said, is about to inform the Isle of Wight about Crashaw and George Herbert (the author of "In Memoriam" must be well up in both poets); Colonel Rawlinson has engaged the solemn theatre at Oxford (not at the request of Plumtree) for the purpose of talking about cuneiform inscriptions; and Mr. Peter Cunningham, at it, is said, the request of Mr. Macready, the great actor (we have now but few), is advertised to deliver a lecture at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, on—what does the reader think?—Temple-bar!

The Germans are even more alert than ourselves in doing honour to Shakespeare. We have before us while we write the first number—in "imperial folio"—of a series of illustrations of our great poet, published at Berlin, and dedicated to Queen Victoria. Each number will consist of three plates. The first illustrates "Macbeth," and worthily illustrates that great tragedy. Actors, artists, and even commentators, may learn much from this Berlin Shakespeare gallery.

The *Talma* portrait of Shakespeare (certainly a portrait of Shakespeare's period, Dr. Waagen asserts) is now on sale in Paris. The portrait was given to the great actor by, we are told, an English nobleman. It is little known in England. We shall be curious to hear what, in this advanced age of knowledge about Art, critics and connoisseurs will say about it.

A correspondent, who gives his name (and his opportunities of being well informed on every literary subject are not to be doubted) writes to remind us that Mr. Lockhart did, on one occasion, refer in the *Quarterly* to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. There is no separate article in the *Quarterly*, as we stated at the time, on the great "novelist"; but Mr. Lockhart wrote about him, and somewhat pointedly, in an article on Morier's "Zohrab the Hostage." This was in 1832, and Sir Edward (then Mr.) Bulwer replied in an article in the *New Monthly Magazine*, of which he was then the editor. Mr. Lockhart made no rejoinder. While on this subject we may add that Mr. Lockhart and Sir Edward met for the first time a few years ago; that they were introduced to one another by a common acquaintance; that the meeting was most cordial; and that Bulwer, the next day, wrote to Mr. Lockhart a manly letter of satisfaction at the friendship he had just formed, and the animosity he had now forgotten. They met at a Royal Academy dinner. Two such men, who had so much in common, should have known one another earlier.

There is a passage in Mr. Tite's valuable evidence before the recent Committee on London Roads that cannot be made too public:—

I will give another remarkable instance. In Cornhill, at the corner of St. Michael's-alley, there were four houses which belonged to the parish. The houses became dilapidated, and the parish resolved to pull them down and let the land, reserving enough to show the whole of the beautiful church tower down to the bottom. It is exactly one-fortieth part of an acre, and the improved ground-rent which the parish obtained for that piece of ground, under those altered circumstances, is £900 a year more than the rent that was previously paid for the whole block of houses.

Hear this, ye churchwardens of St. Bride's and St. Botolph's! In this church, now happily a piece of street architecture, was baptised the author of "An Elegy in a Country Churchyard." The improvement was made with what Lord Chatham called "the prophetic eye of taste."

There is a class of letters to which our contemporary the *Times* gives undue prominence. Under this head we may mention the recent series of letters on an alleged wanton destruction of works of art. This underhand system of advertising has been going on for near a month, and has now happily ended in a letter from the alleged "Vandal" himself—Mr. Boys, the printseller. Our readers will recollect that we called attention to this subject some time back, and put the matter in its true light. We wish we could agree with Mr. Boys in thinking that the plates when destroyed were in "fine condition." Were they not worked almost bare?

It has seldom been less easy to impute to the restorer of our ancient church buildings the odium of having destroyed the poetical associations of the past than it is in the instance of the recent works in the interior of Westminster Abbey. Here at least we have no room for the indulgence of those regretful reminiscences which in such works are so often provoked. The greatest stickler for conservatism in matters of the kind can in this case deplore the loss of no greater historical relic or time-worn beauty than was represented in that monstrosity of modern carpentry which, until a few years since, formed a kind of packing-case for the grandest cathedral choir in England. Of the earlier proceedings in the choir restorations—by which the old deal fittings were exchanged for Mr. Blore's elaborate, though by no means unexceptionable, oaken stalls and seating—we have now but little to remark; nor does our present purpose lead us to discuss the propriety, or lack of that quality, of design in the new stained picture-glass that has been introduced into the fine rose and other windows of the south transept. Our notice is confined to the doings of the past twelve months; during which time the choir has been enriched by several noteworthy additions, comprising a pulpit in Purbeck marble, polished, a pair of wrought-iron ornamental screens, and a stained-glass window in the clerestory. The new pulpit and screens are from the designs of the present cathedral architect, G. G. Scott, Esq., A.R.A., whose recent election to academic honours has been endorsed by the expressed satisfaction of all to whom Art is of importance. The designs for the window were furnished by his pupil, Mr. Alfred Bell, a young architect and artist of the greatest promise.

The pulpit has been worked in Purbeck marble of the very finest quality, and is of a proportion and character that at once stamp it as cathedral-like and appropriate. It has been planned in two octagons, the upper and smaller of them being reversed upon and contained within the lower, while, by a very artistic introduction of bold mouldings and sculptured spur ornaments, the opposing octagons are blended and perfectly harmonised. On the sides of the upper portion are six quatrefoil panels, from which are projected sculptured busts of S.S. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Peter, and Paul—the value of which carvings, in affording shadow and points of enrichment, in contrast to the general simplicity of the work, will be readily detected; and, on similar grounds, will be remarked the influence of the belt of foliated carving in circles under the quatrefoils. On one of the angles of this upper portion is an engaged shaft, which, with the displayed eagle in its capital, forms the support to the book-deck. The whole is surmounted by a set of cornice-mouldings, with

a trefoil brattishing enrichment. Some experimental decorations of gold have been applied to the carved and some of the moulded portions of the work with but partial success. The intention here, however, is a good one; and we hope to see it followed out to ultimate success, as the grey-green of the marble and colour of the gold harmonise in the pleasantest manner. The execution of this work was intrusted to Mr. Samuel Cundy, of Pimlico, who has most ably discharged his trust, and given ample evidence of his executive skill in such subjects. The pulpit is worthy of the noble building.

The erection of the iron screens has arisen from a necessity which has been forced upon the Chapter by the unblushing effrontery of those numerous visitors to the Abbey who, during service, come neither to scoff nor pray, but to stare and perambulate from transept to transept, to the great annoyance of the worshippers and disturbance of the minister, under whose book-desk these migratory visitors did not scruple to pass and repass. The entrance to the Abbey being by the transepts, these intersecting as they do with the choir at the eastern part, between the stalls and altar, no doubt prompted and offered facilities to the practice alluded to. The evil has, however, been effectually repressed by the erection of the screens. These have been fixed in line with the stalls across the transepts, thus inclosing the choir from end to end. Of the character of design and execution which marks this specimen of modern Art-workmanship in wrought iron we must speak in terms of the highest commendation. While the purpose sought has been perfectly attained by these screens, they do not in any way obstruct the magnificent view across the transepts. In height these beautiful barriers do not exceed six feet. Their lower portion is treated in an ornamental manner that bears some relation to the grille of Queen Eleanor's tomb. For the upper part a treatment of geometric foliations has been adopted; and here we think the architectural character is somewhat too strongly pronounced, a defect which has been rendered more prominent by the over-working of the mouldings, in which the life-giving effect of the hammer is lost. But beyond this there is nothing to qualify the praise that must be accorded to the work. To Mr. Potter, the metallurgist, of South Molton-street, the executive merits of the screens are due.

The new clerestory window contains two effigy figures, of a scale perhaps a little too small to be perfectly effective. The glass is highly coloured, and of a character corresponding with the era in which the building was reared. The window was executed at the establishment of Mr. T. Ward, of Soho.

## THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia landed at Marseilles on Thursday, and was received with becoming distinction by Count Ney, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Napoleon, Viscount de Catnegliano, his Chamberlain, and Colonel Valabrègue, his Equerry. His Majesty was to arrive at Lyons on Thursday, and rest for the night. The entry of the King into Paris was expected to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

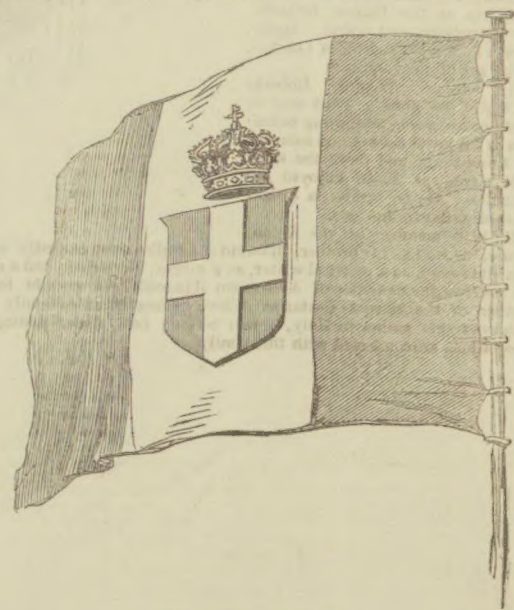
His Majesty will arrive in England, for a stay of five days only, during the first week in December.

The Queen will receive the King at Windsor, where preparations on a scale of fitting magnificence have been made for his Majesty's accommodation. The details of the visit have not yet been completely settled, but arrangements have been made for a visit to the city of London, to the Crystal Palace, and to Woolwich. When the King leaves England he will be conveyed to Belgium by an English vessel of war. His Majesty will arrive at Dover in a French ship.

At the Court of Common Council on Thursday, it was resolved that an Address of Congratulation be presented to the King of Sardinia.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I thoroughly appreciate all that you have written respecting the approaching advent of his Majesty the King of Sardinia; and I sincerely trust that such a welcome may be given him in England as his enlightened policy demands. In England, however, it must, I think, be admitted we have but little to offer to a Sovereign as a popular demonstration except the plaudits of such large multitudes as may be able to spare time to congregate in the streets along which he may happen to pass. A few flags decorate these thoroughfares, but they usually represent anything but the flags of those to whom the honour is desired to be shown. Such fantastic shapes and combinations of colours were, I think, never witnessed as when the Emperor of the French honoured us with a visit. Surely, Sir, with the large and influential circula-



THE SARDINIAN FLAG.

lation of your paper, you may suggest to London generally that the flag of Sardinia is a tricolor—viz., dark green, white, and red—the colours placed vertically, with the green next the flagstaff; and on the centre of the white ground there is a scutcheon of Savoy, red with a white cross, surmounted by a crown. If this were generally known it might, perhaps, prevent mistakes which have been observed, even in high places, respecting this flag.

A SUBSCRIBER.

## BIRMINGHAM AND THE MIDLAND INSTITUTE.

On Thursday his Royal Highness Prince Albert paid a visit to Birmingham, for the purpose of laying the first stone of the above Institute, the object of which is the promotion of science and art amongst the middle and working classes.

The Prince arrived at the Great Western station from Windsor at half-past twelve o'clock, where he was received by the Mayor and Corporation and the Council of the Institute; addresses were delivered, and then a procession was formed to the site of the proposed erection, closely adjoining the Town-hall. The Prince and his suite (the day being unfavourable) were in the Royal carriages. In the town the occasion was observed as a holiday—flags, banners, and arches of flowers and evergreens were displayed along the whole route; and thousands of people lined the streets, windows, and house-tops.

His Royal Highness was received everywhere with the utmost enthusiasm. At the spot appointed the Prince received an Address from the Council of the Institute, laid the stone, and then proceeded to luncheon in the magnificent Town-hall which was crowded in every part; the galleries being filled with ladies, and upwards of four hundred noblemen and gentlemen participating in the entertainment. The Prince made an admirable and thoughtful address, on art and its cultivation by the masses. A powerful choir sung some novel and exquisite pieces.

About four o'clock the Prince took his departure from the Hall, amidst every demonstration of respect, and in a few moments after was on his way to Windsor. The whole affair was a complete success.

Strange as it may seem, Birmingham, with its immense population, is, up to the time we write, without the many advantages which a public scientific establishment, with its libraries, reading-rooms, lecture-theatre, public and class instructions is so well calculated to afford. It is greatly to the honour of the promoters of the Birmingham and Midland Institute that they have determined to wipe off this reproach from their flourishing city and have, without distinction of class or sect, boldly come forward to found an institution the advantages of which can hardly be overrated. It is intended eventually that the building shall contain, under one roof, museums, libraries, record-rooms, a large lecture-theatre, and club-rooms; besides which, one entire floor is to be placed at the disposal of the Government School of Design, and another is to be devoted to class



instruction in chemistry and geology, as more especially bearing upon the industrial pursuits of the midland district. Before these objects can be attained, an outlay of at least £20,000 will be necessary; but, as at the present time, in spite of much liberality, the subscriptions barely amount to half that sum, the Council of the Institute can only undertake the erection of a corresponding portion of the design. It is hoped, however, that the friends of Science and Art, and of education generally, will sympathise with the objects of the Council, and will enable them to carry out in its integrity their entire plan, so important in its educational bearing upon the manufacturing interests of the kingdom.

The building is to be in the Italian style, according to the designs of Mr. Edward M. Barry, architect, of 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, whose plans were selected in competition. The design, as may be seen in our View, is exceedingly appropriate, and reflects great credit on the talents of the architect. The interior of the lecture-room is admirably adapted to its purpose and position. It is a matter of regret the funds do not allow the architect a wider field for his exertions. The edifice is to be erected immediately opposite to the Town-hall, and the necessities of the case have enforced a simplicity of treatment and a sparing employment of ornament.

#### HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS D'AZEGLIO, THE SARDINIAN AMBASSADOR.

VICTOR EMMANUEL TAPARELLI MARQUIS D'AZEGLIO belongs to one of the oldest families in Piedmont, and one of considerable distinction at the present time.

The name of Taparelli is quoted in Novelli's "History of Savignano" and Muletti's "History of Saluzzo" as belonging to one of the leading families in the small republics that divided that part of Italy as far back as 1100. They hold even now the feudal castle of Lagnasco, near Saluzzo, which one of the Sovereign Marquises of Salucia, taken prisoner by Prince d'Achaia, sold (to pay his ransom) to Petrino Taparelli in 1342. Another branch of the family settled in Saxony during the reign of the Electors Kings of Poland, and were rewarded by the highest honours for their services in the military and diplomatic careers.

The Marquis here represented was sent as Attaché to Munich and Vienna; he then acted as Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, Brussels, St. Petersburg, and Paris; lastly, he was appointed Envoy in London, at the age of thirty-four.

His father, Marquis Roberto d'Azeglio, has done a great deal in Piedmont towards promoting education in the lower classes, and securing to Protestants and Jews the same civil rights as those enjoyed by Catholics. He is, besides, a distinguished writer in fine arts.

He is a member of the Upper House, as well as his brother, Massimo d'Azeglio, who is justly admired as a statesman, as a political writer, as a soldier, a novelist, and a painter. He married the daughter of Alessandro Manzoni. If we add that the mother of the Marquis Costanza Alfieri belongs to the family of the greatest tragic author in Italy, it will be seen how many distinguished associations are connected with this family.

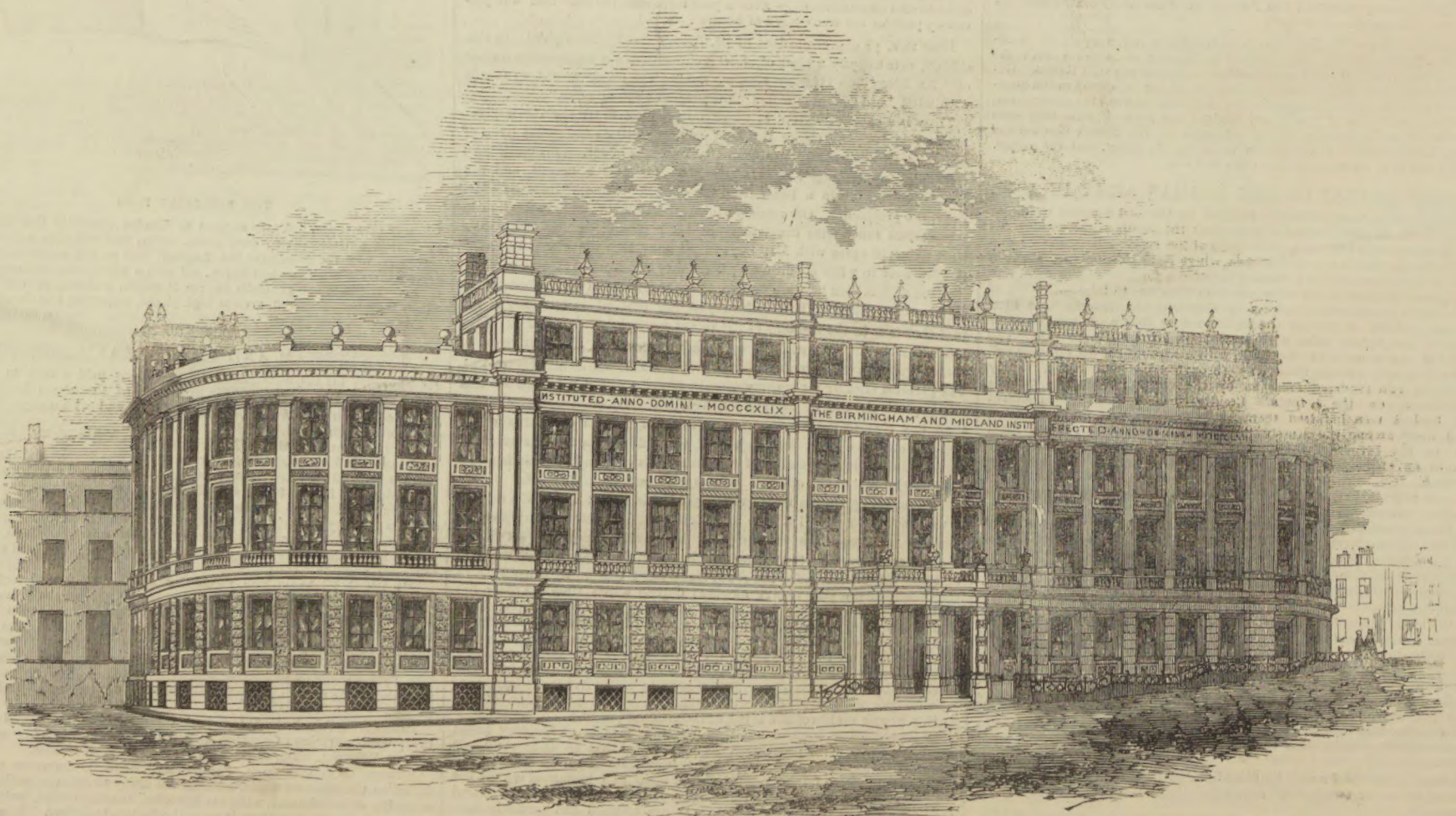


HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS D'AZEGLIO, THE SARDINIAN AMBASSADOR.

#### GENERAL KOKONOVITCH SURRENDERING HIS SWORD.

This scene, of which our Artist has given a Sketch, took place on the 17th ult. When the flag of truce was waved from the parapet, two boats, each with a flag of truce, pushed off from the English and French Ad-

mirals' ships, and at the same time Sir Houston Stewart proceeded to shore near the battery, where he found the French General advancing to parley with the Governor. Major-General Kokonovitch advanced with a sword and pistol in one hand and a pistol in the other, threw down his sword at the officer's feet, and discharged the pistols into the ground, or at least pulled the triggers with the muzzle pointing downwards, in token of surrender. He was moved to tears, and as he left the fort he turned round and made some passionate exclamation in Russian, of which the interpreter could only make out, "Oh, Kinburn! Kinburn! glory of Suwaroff and my shame, I abandon you!" or something to that effect. As the garrison marched out they were ordered to pile their arms, but many of them threw them on the ground at the feet of the conquerors, with rage and mortification depicted in their features. It appears that the second in command—a Pole by birth—inflamed by courage and its Dutch ally, declared he would not surrender, and that he was prepared to blow up the magazine before the enemy should enter. He was supported by the officer of engineers and by the officer of artillery. Amid the crash of falling buildings, the explosions of mortars, the thunder of the fleet, and the smoke and flames of their crumbling batteries, the Russians held a hasty council of war, at which it was put to the vote whether they should surrender or not, and the majority carried the question in the affirmative on the side of humanity and reason. In vain the fanatic Pole, the artilleryman, and engineer, tried to persuade the Governor and the majority to persist in the madness and folly of continuing their passive resistance, for active opposition was out of their power. "We can hold out for a week," said they. "What then?" asked the Governor. "You have not been able to fire a shot for three-quarters of an hour. Are you likely to be in a better state two hours hence, and, above all, where are the men to live meantime?" Such arguments, enforced by tremendous broadsides and by the knocks of the Admirals with cannon-balls against every side of the fort, prevailed, and the white flag was hoisted, much to the satisfaction of every humane sailor in the Allied fleet, the men of which could feel no pleasure in destroying a brave enemy, and much more to the gratification of those who were allowed to cease a demonstration of hopeless courage. Kokonovitch wept as he threw down the pen with which he signed the articles of surrender, but he had no reason to be ashamed of his defence. By the capitulation the garrison were permitted to retire with everything except their arms, ammunition, and guns; the officers were allowed to wear their swords, the men to carry off their knapsacks, clothing, regimental bugles, church property, relics, and pictures. When the Major-General was asked to use his influence or to give a pledge that no harm should befall the Allies who might enter the place, he said he would do so; "but at the same time I must tell you," added he, "that the flames are at this moment very near the grand magazine." This was a friendly caution, which produced, of course, a corresponding effect, and steps were taken at once to prevent any such lamentable losses as were caused after the evacuation of Sebastopol by the rashness of the troops.



THE MIDLAND INSTITUTE, BIRMINGHAM.





SURRENDER OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL AT KINBURN.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.—25th Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 26.—Dr. Watts died, 1748. Lord Lyttelton died, 1779.  
 TUESDAY, 27.—Princess Mary Adelaide born, 1833.  
 WEDNESDAY, 28.—Revolution in Poland, 1830. Goldsmith born, 1713.  
 THURSDAY, 29.—Sir Philip Sidney born, 1554.  
 FRIDAY, 30.—St. Andrew. Duke of Gloucester died, 1834.  
 SATURDAY, Dec. 1.—Emperor Alexander I. of Russia died, 1825.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 36	3 26	3 18	3 37	3 27	3 47	3 37

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1855.

RUMOURS of peace grow with the wintry nights. They give speculators and jobbers something to operate upon. They afford theses for the diplomatists of Germany, and are encouraged systematically by all the Philo-Russians of Europe. The reasons are obvious. Every statement that peace has been offered by the Allies, and every allegation that Prussia or Austria is anxious to play the part of umpire between the mighty belligerents, is a tribute to the power of Russia. They imply that the Allies are not likely to be offered peace by their opponent, or to be able to dictate it without the assistance of the other Powers of Europe. Even the rumour that Leopold of Belgium, a Philo-Russian, though he ought in gratitude, if not from the ties of relationship, to have been a Philo-Anglican, has volunteered the aid of his wisdom and experience to bring the dispute to a termination, has been favourably received by all who would exalt Russia at the expense of the Allies, and by all that class in this country which is swayed by the arguments of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, or which looks upon war and the loss of money as far greater evils than the loss of honour and of national position. But all these rumours we believe to be pure inventions, suggested by Russia in the first instance, and caught up and promulgated by weak and thoughtless persons, who are unable to perceive or appreciate the magnitude and significance of the struggle. Peace is always to be desired;—always to be kept in view by nations and by those who govern them, and is the end and object of all war that is not a war of savages and cannibals, or fiends in human guise. But it cannot be too often repeated that peace without honour is but a truce—a lull in the storm of strife; and that the nation which accepts peace, not because peace is honourable and right, and based upon sure foundations, but simply because war is inconvenient and costly, and accompanied by many calamities and horrors—invites the warfare which it is unable to repel, and points out to the strong and unscrupulous aggressor the point of attack, and the readiest victim to bind to his car of triumph.

The excellent speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the close of the Great Exhibition—a speech full of pith, meaning, and purpose—designates a peace movement, which had it been made two years ago would have rendered war impossible. It is the cowards and trimmers who have forced Europe into hostilities. It is the cowards and trimmers who prolong the war. It is the neutrality of Prussia, and the hesitation of Austria, that encourage the Emperor of Russia to fight it out to the last. Had they declared themselves against him at the outset, the Russian armies that crossed the Pruth, would have simply recrossed it, and there would have been an end. But they were false to their subjects and to themselves, and the fire which they might have extinguished with ease has spread into a mighty conflagration, from the flames of which they will be more fortunate than they deserve to be, if they escape uninjured. Let them ponder well the words of the French Emperor—words which will find an echo in every honest heart in Europe—and which define the position of Austria and Prussia with the precision of genius, and the broad common sense of the statesmen and philosopher:—

"You should, each of you desire, as I do, that peace should be prompt and durable.

"But to be durable, it should clearly resolve the question from which the war emanated. In brief, Europe must pronounce herself, for without the pressure of general opinion the struggles between the great Powers only threaten to be prolonged; whilst, on the contrary, if Europe decide to declare who is right and who is wrong, it will be a great step towards a solution.

"In the present state of civilisation at which we have arrived the success of the armies, however brilliant they may be, are only transitory. It is decidedly public opinion which always carries the last victory.

"In the midst of a grave European conflict, indifference is a false calculation, and silence an error."

No mere words, such as those which King Leopold might employ, will end this great struggle. If Austria and Prussia—awake to the knowledge that their indifference is indeed a false calculation, and their silence an error—will tell the Czar that if he do not yield to the demands of the Allies they will try whether their swords are not strong enough to compel him to do so, a speedy peace would be almost a certainty, and the peace-mongers of the Manchester, Oxford, and Brussels schools might stand aside and allow the world's business to be carried on by those who understand it. Unfortunately for Prussia and Austria, the solemn warning of the French Emperor is likely to be thrown away upon them. If hereafter the avalanche of war should roll in their direction they will have none but themselves to blame for the catastrophes that may accompany it.

The Emperor of Russia has visited the province which is not likely to receive him again as even its nominal lord. He has inspected what remains to him of armies and fortresses in the South, and has had the more time to do this from the circumstance of any naval review making no demand upon the Imperial attention. The Navy of the South, in fact, has now been captured by the Allies, and we observe that preparations are being made to remove the sunken prizes. The Czar's praises are everywhere lavished, and so far as the skill of his Generals and the courage of his soldiers are concerned, it is impossible that he should applaud too much. The bombast and the fallacious predictions with which these laudations are environed may also be forgiven to a Sovereign addressing a semi-civilised audience. The miraculous picture of St. Sergius, which had been selected from among his relics by the Patriarch at Moscow, and after being enveloped in a case embroidered by Royal fingers, has been taken to the Crimea by the Emperor, is to do wonders when the conflict is renewed; and the Czar returns home, satisfied that the defences of his dominions are being strengthened at every possible point, and awaiting the unfurling of this pictorial oriflamme.

It is not an unfavourable moment for a glance at the state of the war, and the relative situations of the antagonists. Let us first look to the North. Here the physical campaign is over; but, unless diplomatists are over sanguine, a great victory is being now won. Our giant ships are returning home, and ice is thickening round the harbours which it will shortly blockade. The events of the campaign in the Baltic have been few and far between; but, according to the new member for Southwark, it is the fault of our Government that Sveaborg—instead of merely sustaining a terrific bombardment which destroyed a million's worth of fortification, and, it is said, hundreds of lives—is not utterly destroyed. Had the Admiral, says his predecessor, been properly supplied with mortars Sveaborg would have been blotted out altogether. We have elsewhere remarked upon the future conduct of the naval portion of the war. Suffice it to say here that the blockade has been effectively kept up—so far as a blockade with a Prussian free passage for Russian goods can be effective. But if General Canrobert—whose reception at the Swedish Court has been most friendly, and for whom the greatest enthusiasm is shown by the Swedish people—succeed in inducing Sweden to become one of the allies, the campaign of 1855 will not have ended without a victory, the results of which may be invaluable to the Western Powers.

Passing southwards, we find Prussia still maintaining her humiliating neutrality, contrary to the wishes of her people, to those of the Heir to her Throne, and to those of her notables who have not been debauched by Russian gold. We find Austria in a still more degraded position, grovelling at the foot of the Sovereign Priest who is kept in his place solely by the bayonets of one of the Allies. Austria, however, is thought to have gained something by her crafty yet cowardly policy; and the question of the Principalities may yet take a complex form. It may, also, compel Austria to take part in the European struggle; and the very device upon which her cunning diplomatists plume themselves may precipitate the crisis which they have been so eager to avoid. At present, as regards the war, Austria may be described as the undeclared ally of Russia, and the benefactress who treacherously released a Russian army and sent it to combat the Western Powers.

So much for the European frontier. We now enter the seat of war itself, and the chapter of Russian disaster begins. The mouth of the Danube, lately a Russian lock, is ours. Odessa could be laid in ruins by two days of such a bombardment as crushed Kinburn, and we cannot understand why doubts on this subject are entertained, or why, after due warning to the inhabitants, the Liverpool of South Russia is not destroyed. Are we not weary of rose-water wars? Then the fortresses which were gained by Russia at such a cost, and were so naturally and highly prized by her, lie in ashes at the mouth of the Dnieper. Cherson and Nicolaieff are threatened. Crossing to the Azoff, the shores of that sea from Taganrog to Kertch are studded with triumphs of the Allies, and the boasted "nursery of Russian seamen" is hers no longer. It is but a few days since we heard that two miles of stacked provisions for the Crimean army had been seized and destroyed in the face of a powerful force of cavalry and infantry. Thence into the Crimea, and who need speak of the fall of the terrible stronghold that made Constantinople tremble, and kept the Euxine a Russian lake? What need to speak of the sunken navy, of the army around which the toils would seem to be drawn? To adapt Goethe's line—

We name thee, O "Sebastopol," and all at once is said.

Crossing to the Asiatic frontier, and what do we find under the shadow of the Caucasus? The Russian sea-fortresses are devastated and abandoned; and in Armenia a Turkish garrison, under every disadvantage and privation, but commanded by English officers, has successfully resisted and routed a fine Russian army led by Mouravieff, who was considered the first General in the Empire until Gortschakoff's brilliant defence of Sebastopol rendered such an estimate an injustice. Kars has been saved; nor is this all. A Turkish army, landed at Batoum and led by Omer Pacha, has advanced into Mingrelia, fought a desperate battle—in which everything but numbers was with the enemy, even to a position which seemed to render Russian defeat an impossibility—and the

Ingour was crossed in four places; and by this time Kutais is probably in the hands of the victorious Turks.

The Emperor, we have said, has reviewed his forces in the South, and it is probable that the sight of much admirable fortification and many thousands of devoted troops has produced the effect which the display of material strength usually produces upon all but first-rate minds. He may now believe that the disasters of the war have not been really felt, and that events will take a favourable turn. He may shut his eyes to the fact that his merciless levies are draining away his population, and that this cannot be replaced—that the supposed inexhaustible resources of his empire are being exhausted with fearful rapidity. He may also undervalue the power and endurance of the Allies, and, misled by the mischievous peace-mongers here, may form a wrong estimate of the determination of the people at home. But the facts are before him, and before Europe, and in the rapid sketch which we have sought to give are included the signs and tokens by which the future historian will indicate the date at which the Northern Colossus began to totter to its fall.

Now that the Turkish army in Asia, by its victories at Kars and Ingour, has proved itself worthy of being named along with the heroes of Oltenitza and Silistria, it is worth while to consider what might have been the present state of affairs in that part of the Sultan's dominions, if the "clandestine compact" of Messrs. Gladstone, Cobden, and Disraeli to upset Government, last July, had been successful. Rumour has been busy for the last few weeks with the preliminaries of a new coalition of the Peelites, Protectionists, and Peace-at-any-price party, whose object will be, when Parliament assembles, to contend that everything has been ill-managed because their advice was not taken last summer. In order to show what claim they have to the confidence of the nation, let us take a glance at the debate on the Turkish Loan on the 20th July, when the member for the West Riding and the two ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer strained every nerve to turn Ministers out of office, and when, through the treachery and apathy of the present House of Commons, they had almost succeeded in doing so.

One of the strongest arguments employed by Lord Palmerston in urging the House to sanction the engagement of the Crown to guarantee the proposed loan was the poverty of the Sultan, whose finances had been exhausted by the expensive armaments he had been obliged to maintain for the last two years:—

Does any man doubt (said his Lordship) that the Turkish Government is in absolute need of this money? I apprehend nobody can doubt that. Does any man doubt, if this war is to be continued, that it would be a great misfortune if the Turkish army were reduced, from the want of means of supporting it, to a mere nullity, and rendered altogether incapable of co-operating with the armies of England and France? (Hear, hear.) I apprehend no man can entertain a doubt on that subject. If it is essential to the great operations in which we are engaged, that the Turkish army should be properly armed, clothed, equipped, and supported, it is necessary to give the Turkish Government means for that purpose.

But the members of the "clandestine compact" had no wish to see the Turkish army properly armed and equipped, or rendered capable of co-operating with the armies of England and France. They had prophesied failure, and they wished to see their prophecies fulfilled. Mr. Disraeli viewed the proposal of Ministers with great alarm, and advised the House to refuse to sanction it. Mr. Gladstone objected to the loan on technical grounds, and because he could see no case of urgency; while Mr. Cobden pretended to discover in Lord Palmerston's remarks so complete a confirmation of what he had always said regarding the ruined condition of Turkey, that he thought it would be absolute folly to carry on the war any longer. "The proceedings of that evening," he said, "afforded the most conclusive proof that, if they wished to save Turkey, the best thing they could do was to put an end to the war."

If any argument were wanted to show the necessity for a dissolution of Parliament, it might be found in the narrow escape which Ministers had on that evening. Notwithstanding all that was said by Lord Palmerston, as to the evils which must arise from negating the resolution, the majority in favour of it was only three! He had shown that to adopt the course proposed by the motley Opposition would be equivalent to the postponement of the Loan to next Session—"a course which would be attended with the most disastrous consequences to the military operations of Turkey." He had thrown upon the House the responsibility of whatever calamities might befall that Power from our refusing "this efficient means of enabling her to maintain her army and her operations in the field." And yet no less than one hundred and thirty-two members of the House of Commons—many of them in defiance of the wishes of their constituents—voted against Government! Had they succeeded in their nefarious attempt to defeat Ministers, it is easy to guess what the result would have been at Kars and throughout the neighbouring provinces. At the very moment when France and England were rejoicing over the downfall of Sebastopol, the *Invalides Russes* and the *Journal de St. Petersburg* would have been filled with the most enthusiastic reports of the capture of Kars; and in all probability the total destruction of the Turkish army in Asia. An English officer, writing from Erzeroum in June last, describes the condition of the army at Kars as "at the lowest ebb, ill-paid and worse clothed." If the Russian brigade in our House of Commons had had its will no means would have been taken to improve the condition of that army. Looking back, then, to that eventful discussion, it is not too much to say that the triumph of Ministers in Parliament was as signal a victory over Russia on the 20th of July as the repulse of General Mouravieff by General Williams and the brave troops under his command on the 29th of September.

RECEPTION OF THE HON. MR. HINCKS IN CANADA.—The reception accorded to Mr. Hincks by the people of Canada is the best indication that could be afforded of the high estimation in which he is held by men of all parties, and the popularity he deservedly acquired by his able administration of their affairs, under the government of the Earl of Elgin. The demonstrations which have rendered the progress he has been making through Canada, before assuming the duties of his appointment as Governor of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, a continued ovation, reached their climax in the banquet given in his honour at Brantford, Canada West, where upwards of 200 gentlemen assembled, representing all shades of political opinion, and including all the leading men of four counties. In responding to the toast of his health, which was drunk enthusiastically, Mr. Hincks reviewed his political career, and, in referring to his present appointment, pronounced a high eulogium to the late Secretary for the Colonies. His appointment was Sir W. Molesworth's first act in that capacity, and to be honoured by the friendship of such a man, and to receive assurances of his support, was an additional source of gratification. When he left Canada nothing, he said, was further from his thoughts than such an appointment, which had been conferred upon him with the view of carrying out a new principle in the civil service of the Crown, and of showing the disposition which existed on the part of the Imperial Government to place the claims of individuals who had won distinction in the Colonies upon an equality with those of persons in the United Kingdom. The situation he was about to fill being given him upon this broad principle, every Canadian must feel gratified by the honour conferred upon him. Another banquet, followed by a ball, has been given to Mr. Hincks at Niagara Falls, and a third of these festive demonstrations was to take place at London. The entertainment on the former place was on the most magnificent scale, and the Ministry, the Legislative Assembly, and the Legislative Council were numerously represented.

In its sitting of the 15th, the Germanic Diet adopted a vote of thanks to the British Government for permitting the free export of saltpetre necessary for the federal fortresses.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 22.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humi- dity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Nov. 16	30.207	42.2	24.2	32.7	- 10.0	88	N.E.	0.00
" 17	30.205	45.0	27.2	36.3	- 4.2	95	N.E.	0.00
" 18	30.160	47.5	37.5	42.4	+ 1.0	97	N.E.	0.00
" 19	30.050	41.3	38.3	39.7	- 2.5	94	N.E.	0.06
" 20	29.978	41.2	39.2	40.1	- 1.9	92	N.E.	0.07
" 21	29.854	40.2	36.6	38.1	- 3.8	91	N.E. & N.	0.02
" 22	29.810	42.1	35.3	38.2	- 3.6	92	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer gradually decreased from 30.21 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.78 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.02 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 38.6°—being 3.6° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 23.3°—being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer during the week, 24.2°, on the 16th, and the highest, 47.5°, on the 18th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 8.7°. The greatest was 18°, on the 16th, and the least 2°, on the 20th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than one tenth of an inch.

The weather throughout the week was dull and gloomy, and drizzling rain fell occasionally. Fog was prevalent during the morning of the 18th. Lewisham, Nov. 23, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—In the metropolitan districts during the week ending last Saturday the births of 1640 children were registered—855 being boys, and 785 being girls; exceeding their averages of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years by 145 and 104 respectively. The number of deaths during the week was 975; of which 527 were males and 448 were females; being less than the average corrected for the increase of population by 177, and is considerably lower than the mortality which commonly prevails at this advanced period of the year, though the health of old persons has probably suffered already from the cold and fog of November. Diseases of the zymotic class are in the aggregate less fatal than usual, the number of deaths this week being 227: of these, 65 were caused by scarlatina, 21 by hooping-cough, and 45 by typhus. The mortality from diseases of the organs of respiration is nearer the average value, and shows a slow but constant increase, the number this week being 171, and of which 81 were caused by bronchitis, and 69 by pneumonia. To diseases of the heart, 39; to diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., 109; to diseases of the organs of digestion, 43; and to old age, 37 deaths are ascribed.

**THE SOUTHWARK ELECTION.**—The nomination of a candidate to supply the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Southwark, occasioned by the death of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., took place on Tuesday morning, in the Town-hall, Borough. The usual formalities having been gone through, Mr. Cyrus Legge proposed, and Dr. Evans seconded, the nomination of Sir Charles Napier. No other candidate being proposed, the High Bailiff put the question to the vote, and it was carried unanimously. The High Bailiff then declared that the choice of the electors had fallen upon Sir Charles Napier, an announcement which was received with vociferous cheering. Sir Charles Napier then presented himself to the electors, and reminded them that they had not paid sufficient attention to that part of the writ which required them to return a "discreet" man. Now, he had been more than once pronounced "indiscreet," but he would, for the sake of the electors of Southwark, endeavour to mend his ways for the future (A laugh). With regard to his career in the Baltic he did all that the British fleet was capable of accomplishing; but, at the same time, he had no hesitation in saying that had he been rash enough to carry the fleet to beneath the walls of Cronstadt, not one of the sailors would have refused to accompany it. He insisted upon the importance of carrying on the war with the utmost vigour. Until recently that vigour had been wanting; while as for the Baltic, he was convinced that enough had not been done this year. He did not blame his successor in command, but the Government and Admiralty were to blame for not having sent more mortar-boats and gun-boats into the Baltic, and directed the concentration of the allied fleets upon Sveaborg when that place was bombarded. Had that course been followed, the fortress would have been completely destroyed (Cheers). The work at Sebastopol had been well done, and the army deserved the highest honour; but there was one matter in connection with the Crimea which he could not pass over in silence. No doubt the electors had recently seen the numerous cases of "urgent private business" which had brought officers home. Now, for his part, as these officers went out with their own free will, he would let none of them obtain leave of absence unless the state of their healths absolutely required it. He blamed the Government for enlisting mere children into the army; the cause of this was to be found in the poor rewards that we paid our soldiers; and if the country wished to see the evil remedied, they must be prepared to increase the soldier's pay, and to visit merit in the ranks with some distinguishing mark or order (Cheers).

The new Lord Mayor took his seat in the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday for the first time. A vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor was carried, after a short discussion, in which some Aldermen accused the late Chief Magistrate of some inattention in the discharge of his duties.

**VESTRY MEETINGS IN CHURCHES.**—There is an express provision in the new Local Management Act prohibiting any future vestry meeting in any church or chapel.

**A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO.**—At a meeting of the Horticultural Society on Tuesday Dr. Lindley drew the attention of the visitors to a plant commonly known as the Chinese yam. Three specimens were shown—one from the Queen's gardens at Frogmore, another from the Society's gardens, and the third (the finest) from Mr. Henderson's grounds. The peculiarity of this plant is, that it has all the properties of the potato, and has not yet been found subject to the disease. Attempts made to naturalise it in England had until now failed, but solely, as it appears, from the persuasion of the growers that it required peculiar delicacy in the treatment. This persuasion is totally erroneous. The experience of the exhibitors went to show that it is one of the hardiest plants in creation, and may be cultivated to any extent with very little trouble. It therefore promises to afford a resource in the event of the continuance or recurrence of the potato disease. It is rather remarkable that this plant should have been introduced by the French Consul at Shanghai.

**THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.**—On Wednesday the Princess Royal attained her fifteenth year, having been born on the 21st of Nov., 1840. Her Royal Highness's natal day was observed with unusual demonstrations of loyalty. Shortly after seven o'clock the bells of the metropolitan and suburban churches rang forth merrily, and at eight o'clock the Royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, Somerset-house, the Admiralty, General Post-office, and on the towers of the parish churches of St. Mary Abbot, Kensington; St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster; the River and Docks appeared gay and animated, H.M.S. *Crocodile* and the merchant shipping being dressed with the flags of various nations. The customary military demonstrations took place, and Royal salutes were fired from the Tower, and in other places where a portion of the garrison consisted of the Royal Artillery. In the evening the Theatres Royal, and the houses of the purveyors to the household were illuminated.

**NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.**—With a view to facilitate the co-operation of the public in the action of the Sunday League, its committee have prepared three forms of petition—one for the opening of museums, picture-galleries, and botanical gardens throughout the United Kingdom on Sunday afternoon; one for the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday afternoon; and a third praying for the opening of the British Museum, the National Gallery, Marlborough-house, and other national institutions to the public on Sunday afternoon. In their prospectus the committee say:—"It is not anticipated that the results of this movement will be confined to metropolitan institutions only. The inhabitants of our large towns have also their museums, their picture-galleries, and botanical gardens; and it is presumed that the impetus once given in London, its effects will be felt to the remotest corners of the empire. The support of the provincial seats of industry to the metropolitan movement will be the surest means of completing an undertaking which claims for itself the title of 'National.'"

**ROYAL LONDON YACHT-CLUB.**—The annual dinner of this club took place on Wednesday evening, at Willis's-rooms, King-street, St. James's, when nearly 200 gentlemen sat down, presided over by the Commodore, Mr. James Goodson. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been proposed and responded to, the Commodore adverted to the extraordinary progress the club had made, and hailed it as a proof of the high estimation in which it was deservedly held. Miss Henderson, Miss Martindale, Mr. Genge, and a number of other professionals were in attendance, and contributed greatly towards the hilarity of the occasion.

**ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN THE DUBLIN STEAM-WHARF.**—No fewer than four attempts have been made this week to burn down the premises known as the Dublin Steam-packet Wharf, Lower East Smithfield. In each instance fires were kindled in various parts of the premises, and but for the promptitude displayed by those employed on the establishment the most disastrous consequences must have ensued. The wharf is now strictly guarded by a party of the fire brigade and police.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The new Colonial Secretary is a very good man of business, who has had experience in divers offices of State. He has been a Lord of the Admiralty, Vice-President and afterwards President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Mint, and Chief Secretary for Ireland. He has also had some little experience in the office over which he is now called to preside, having been Under-Secretary for the Colonies from March to August, 1839. For the rest, Mr. Labouchere is a very conscientious and upright man, with at least a due sense of his own self-importance. He is rather subject to what the French call a *flux de bouche*, and is given to long and pompous exordia and perorations; but the habit of using fifty words where ten would suffice is not so uncommon in the House of Commons as to call for very severe notice. His family is French in its origin, and left France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It is generally considered that Lord Palmerston's choice is a good one, especially as Mr. Labouchere, a Whig of very durable blueness, has steadily supported our war policy.

Keeping the Privy Seal is not very hard work, so the Duke of Argyll has undertaken, in addition, to keep, or rather to forward, the public letters. The Sutherland interest has thus been kindly exerted to help a Premier in search of a Postmaster, and the arrangement preserves the Cabinet respectable and aristocratic, and excludes plebeians. It was feared at one time that Lord Palmerston might give the situation to some inferior person, for no better reason than that he understood its duties. But he has, happily, been saved from such self-humiliation.

The organs of opposition exult in the thought that the Ministry will be exposed to divers "cross fires" when Parliament meets. It may be so; but if Lord Palmerston will but be honest and straightforward, and put himself at the head of the people, he may go through the ranks of his antagonists as our cavalry did at Balaclava—as "if they were card-board"—not to say foolscap. The hint of a dissolution would send these valiant *tirailleurs* scampering to their constituents, eager to explain that when they said they were for peace they did not think that war was so desirable; but now, "God and St. George," "British valour," "Flag that braved a thousand years," "Queen on whose dominions the sun never sets," &c. The peace-mongering martyrs will speedily recant at the sight of the stake that is to hold up the hustings.

It is sworn that certain vagabond priests, called in their own jargon Redemptorist Fathers, have been testifying their zeal against Protestantism by burning some Bibles at Kingstown. A Mr. de Buggenoms, one of the set, has given a jesuitical denial to this, stating that he only ordered the burning of "immoral books," and that if "Bibles" were burned it was against his will. The words, read by the light that hangs in the cell where Dens and Liguori are studied, are ingeniously elusive, as the Ultra-Romanists describe the English Scripture as an immoral book, and deny that it is a "Bible" at all. But the Government has, very properly, resolved to bring the question to a satisfactory test, and informations at the suit of the Crown have been sworn against a "Redemptorist father," one Petchinini, for having taken part in the outrage. A police-constable proves his identity, and the prosecution is in the hands of Mr. Keogh, the Attorney-General for Ireland, who, himself a Roman Catholic, and a fearless and honourable man, will do good service to all right-minded Catholics, by convicting and punishing those who have offered this insult to the faith common to all Christians.

The late Admiral of the Baltic fleet has been returned for Southwark without opposition. Sir Charles told his constituents that he intended to show himself a discreet man; declared that when in command he had done all that he thought within the limits of possibility; and severely blamed the Government for not having placed more means at the disposal of his successor, who, had he been furnished with proper resources, would have utterly destroyed Sveaborg. He shadowed out an intention of letting the Ministry know his mind on such points; and added that the Peace party were hoping that the country would soon be tired out with the war, and that he was afraid that the party in question were stronger than we were aware of. If so, the more reason for a dissolution before they can do any mischief. Sir Charles's return affords fit opportunity to call attention to the abuse of authority which is sometimes manifested by the Admiralty, and to the difficulty a naval officer always has to struggle with when, by any misunderstanding with that Board, he may find himself betrayed into a false position. An old officer may have his claims and services cruelly neglected, his proceedings misrepresented, and his motives impugned; but a young officer is liable to all this and to much more, for he may be delayed in his professional advancement, and, through treacherous contrivance and personal and exaggerated prejudice, may never attain the rank of Captain. We admit that an Admiral or a Lieutenant may sometimes be justly charged with "indiscretion;" but we cannot admit it to be right that a distinguished flag officer in command of a fleet should be superseded by telegraph, as Sir Charles Napier was at Spithead, or that even a simple Lieutenant who has given proof of practical talents, and acquired honourable distinction both in and out of his profession, should be discouraged or allowed to remain on half-pay when he is willing and able to serve his country.

The Concordat, by which Austria has placed all her religious liberties and no small part of the civil rights of her people at the foot of the See of Rome, has just appeared. It is, perhaps, the most humiliating document which has ever been registered in the archives of Vienna. Those who will take the trouble to read it *in extenso*, will find that it contains thirty-six articles by which the complete subjugation of the Austrian Catholics is provided for in the most ingenious manner. At the moment when the Pope is a puppet, hated by his own subjects, and sustained in the chair of Jupiter only by the bayonets of the "eldest daughter of the Church," Austria, or rather her Government, lays herself down in the dirt before him. Of course we know Austria too well to attribute such an act to mere fatuity, and it is not difficult to point out the motives which induce this "religious" proceeding at a time when Italy is about to be again convulsed. Of this more at another time; suffice it to say, here, that were it possible for Austria to place herself in a more contemptible position than she has done throughout the war, she has effected that object by this disgraceful Concordat.

The Report of the three Recorders, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of the police upon occasion of the Hyde-park disturbances occasioned by Lord Robert Grosvenor and his brother Sabatarians, has appeared. The learned gentlemen have entered with great minuteness into the history of the occurrences in question, and into every individual case which was presented to them. As might be expected, they report that, while certain policemen were guilty of serious misconduct, the behaviour of the great body of the force was exemplary, and that there are no reasons why the public confidence in the Metropolitan Police should be abated. Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, basing his instructions to the Commissioners of Police upon the Recorders' Report, directs that Superintendent Hughes be reprovved and cautioned, but not dismissed; and that with the policemen marked out by the Report, the Commissioners shall deal either by suspension or dismissal, as they may think best, except in the case of three men, whose behaviour was so outrageous as to warrant Sir George Grey in ordering them to be indicted. Improvements in the station-house cells, and an alteration in the mode in which a policeman's number is marked on his collar (mistaken identity, from the difficulty of reading the figures, having caused unjust charges), are recommended. The investigation has been elaborate, and the judgment is temperate, and should close the question.

**THE INTENDED VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO CHATHAM.**—The visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to the sick and wounded at the military hospitals at Chatham, which was to have taken place on Friday last, has been postponed for a few days, in consequence of there being a few slight cases of fever and erysipelas among the inmates at Fort Pitt.—*South-Eastern Gazette.*

## CLOSE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Paris Exhibition was closed on Thursday week, amid the pomp and solemnity befitting the occasion, and worthy of the exalted personages who presided at the ceremony. The contrast between the opening of this campaign, where Art and Industry were to contend for superiority on so noble a field, and its termination was striking indeed. Nothing could well be more unlike than its commencement and its close. The approaches to the building were kept free by detachments of military and squads of police, and the immense crowd flowed on in an uninterrupted stream. The weather, though cold, was fine; and, though a thin mist prevailed during the early part of the day, the sun shone sufficiently to impart still greater animation to the scene.

The external façade of the Palace was decorated with panoplies and escutcheons bearing the Imperial arms, and surmounted with flags of all nations. In the interior the *coup d'œil* was imposing. Opposite to the grand entrance, by the avenue of the Champs Elysées, to the nave of the building, the Imperial throne was erected. Under a lofty and gorgeous canopy of rich crimson velvet, supported by pillars on each side, with the Imperial eagle with outstretched wings on the top, and surmounted by an Imperial crown, four fauteuils stood on a platform, raised five steps from the estrade, and covered with a carpet of the same rich colour as the drapery. The two central ones, higher than the others, were destined for the Emperor and Empress. To the left of her Majesty was placed a fauteuil intended for the Duke of Cambridge, and to the left of that another for the Princess Mathilde. On the right of the Emperor, and close to his throne, was the fauteuil of Prince Jerome, and to the right of that one to be occupied by Prince Napoleon. At about six or eight feet from the throne, to the right and left, were a series of benches covered with velvet. They were destined for the ladies in waiting of the Empress, the officers of the household not immediately on duty, the wives of the Marshals and Admirals of France, the widows of the high functionaries of the First Empire, the wives of the grand officers of the Crown, of the General commanding, the National Guard of Paris, the Adjutant-General of the Palace, of the Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour, of the Presidents and members of the Standing Committees of the Senate and Legislature, &c. On both sides of the throne benches were placed for the various bodies—civil, military, and clerical. In front of the throne, and at both extremities of the nave, benches richly decorated were prepared for the exhibitors who had received medals. Immediately under the galleries a vast amphitheatre was constructed, extending the whole length of the building, and with seats for at least 30,000 persons. The whole of the space allotted for the spectators was filled long before eleven o'clock, and the only parts vacant were those which were to be filled by the members of the Imperial household and the other persons in attendance on their Majesties. Immediately above the throne the orchestra occupied four of the largest compartments of the gallery.

Precisely at twelve o'clock a salvo of artillery announced that the Imperial cortège quitted the Palace of the Tuilleries. A quarter of an hour later the drums beating to arms announced the arrival of the Emperor and Empress. Their Majesties were received at the grand entrance by Prince Napoleon, attended by the Imperial Commission and the Foreign Commission, and were preceded on their passage to the throne by the great Officers of State, the Officers of the Household, &c. As the Emperor advanced to the platform on which the throne was raised, the vast assemblage stood up uncovered, and received his Majesty with the loudest acclamations. The Emperor led the Empress to the throne, and both stood for some time acknowledging the salutations of the multitude. The Emperor wore his usual dress, that of a General of Division, with the cordon and star of the Legion of Honour. The Empress was richly dressed, and wore a magnificent diadem of diamonds. She looked better than for some time past, though still pale. She appeared in good spirits, and chatted occasionally with the Duke of Cambridge, who, dressed in military uniform, with the grand cordon and star of the Legion of Honour, sat beside her. The moment their Majesties made their appearance the vast orchestra overhead struck up the air "Vive l'Empereur!" and, as after the first burst of acclamation the voices of the multitude were hushed, the effect of the music from so many performers, vocal and instrumental, was magnificent indeed. When this performance was concluded Prince Napoleon descended from his fauteuil, advanced to the foot of the throne, and (their Majesties, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Mathilde, and Prince Jerome standing) read the report of the Imperial Commission on the progress and close of the Exhibition. During the reading, which occupied about three-quarters of an hour, the Emperor once or twice whispered to the Empress, evidently wishing her to be seated, but her Majesty, who did not feel fatigued, continued standing. Prince Napoleon then read the report, which alluded to the difficulties which first beset the Exhibition, and the subsequent great concourse of strangers from every part of the globe, and its final success. It then summed up the labours of the jury, the harmony which pervaded those labours, the number of medals awarded, and concluded with expressing thanks for the support the Prince had received from the enlightened men attached to it.

The Emperor replied as follows:—

Messieurs,—The Exhibition now about to close offers a grand spectacle to the world. It is during a serious war that the most distinguished men of science, of arts, and industry have come from all points of the universe to Paris to exhibit their works. This concourse in such circumstances is owing, I am glad to believe, to the general conviction that the war which we have undertaken menaces only those who have provoked it: that it has been pursued in the interest of all; and that Europe, far from seeing in it a future danger, finds it rather a pledge of independence and security.

Nevertheless, with so many marvellous works exposed to our view, the first impression is a desire for peace: peace alone, in fact, can further develop these remarkable products of human intelligence. You ought all, then, to wish with me that this peace may be prompt and durable.

But, to be durable, it must distinctly settle the question for which the war was commenced. To be prompt, Europe must declare itself; for, without the pressure of general opinion, contests between great Powers threaten to be prolonged; while, on the contrary, if Europe resolves to declare who is right and who is wrong, a great step will be taken towards the solution.

In the epoch of civilisation at which we have arrived, the successes of armies, however brilliant, are but transient; it is public opinion which in the end carries off the final victory.

All of you, then, who think that the progress of the agriculture, industry, and commerce of one nation contributes to the well-being of others, and that, as mutual relations multiply, national prejudices fade—tell your fellow-citizens, on returning to your country, that France has no hatred for any people, that she has sympathy for all who wish with her for the triumph of right and justice.

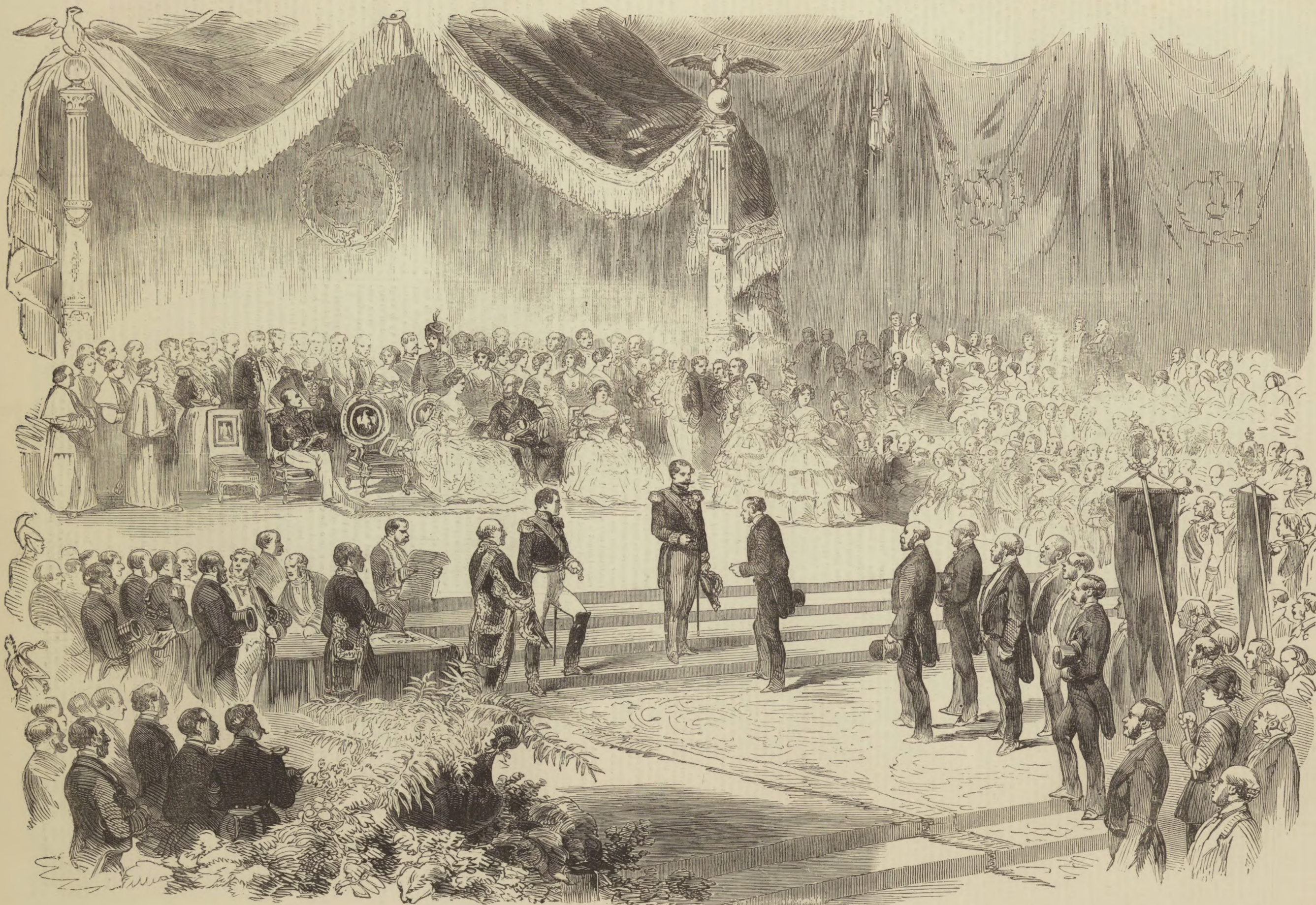
Tell them that, if they desire peace, it is necessary at the commencement that they at least offer some wishes for or against us; for, in the midst of a great European conflict, indifference is a bad calculation, and silence an error.

As to us people who are allied together for the triumph of a great cause, let us forge arms without slackening our manufactures or stopping our looms; let us be great by the arts of peace as well as by the arts of war; let us be strong by union, and put our confidence in God, that we may triumph over the difficulties of the day, and the chances of the future.

As soon as the Emperor had concluded his reply, the Commissioners, and others who had obtained recompenses, either in medals or decorations, were successively presented to the Emperor. Cases containing medals and crosses were placed on a table, and, as each person approached, were handed to the Emperor, who delivered them himself to the recipients. The various classes which had gained prizes were represented by banners, about which the medallists and others gathered, and in this order passed on successively. This distribution lasted some time, during which the orchestra continued to play passages from operas. At half-past two the Emperor and Empress quitted the building, and returned to the Tuilleries with the same cortège and in the same form as they had arrived. During the whole time that their Majesties were occupied in inspecting the works of art, towards the conclusion of the ceremony, the acclamations and shouts hardly ceased a moment. Above all rose the strong energetic English hurrah; and it rose again and again with such earnestness that the roof of the building rang again. On the whole, the ceremony was most brilliant, and evidently most satisfactory. It was generally admitted that it surpassed in splendour of decoration and in completeness of arrangement anything that has been seen for a long time, and, in a word, that it was a fitting conclusion to so noble an undertaking. Everything was done with great regularity, and, though so many thousands were assembled within and without, not a single accident occurred.

SIR WILLIAM MILNER, Bart., M.P., has, we understand, advanced the rents of his tenantry 5s. per acre, which will be about 12½ to 15 per cent advance on the rents previously paid.—*Leeds Mercury.*





CLOSE OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION AT PARIS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)





THE CITY OF KARS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## THE CITY OF KARS.

In the early part of last June General Williams left Erzeroum with his staff for the city of Kars (of which we have given a Sketch in this Number), in order to see what use could be made of the existing fortifications, and to raise the morale of the army, which had sunk to the lowest ebb in consequence of a long series of disasters and privations. At that time the Turkish army of Kars was encamped within a short distance of the city. Nominally it was estimated at about 18,000 men; but the effective force did not amount to more than 12,000 men. At the same time the Russian army—50,000 strong, according to one statement—was encamped at Ingedere, about six leagues from Kars. Other accounts represent the Russian forces as not so large. A recent letter from Warsaw, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that when General Mouravieff crossed the Arpatchai to march against Kars he had only a body of infantry of twenty-seven battalions, and the whole of his corps did not exceed 35,000 men, including cavalry and artillery. The writer, proceeding from statement to speculation, adds:—

Lately, and up to the time of his assault on Kars, he had received considerable reinforcements, for in the reports regiments are mentioned which before that time were in the Caucasus. The present number of these forces, after making an allowance for the losses at Kars, may be estimated at 30,000 men, but to this force must be added the brigade of Grenadiers of the Caucasus of 5000 men, the battalion of Chasseurs of the Caucasus of 1000, the battalion of nobles and the artillery, which must be reckoned at least at 3000. In cavalry there are in Turkey in Asia three regiments of Dragoons, three of Musulmans, three of Cossacks, two of Kurds, and the militia mountaineers. The corps of Erivan, under General Suboff, is also in communication with the army of General Mouravieff, who, notwithstanding his losses, has at his disposal 50,000 men, if not before Kars, at least in Anatolia. This explains why he did not raise the siege immediately after his assault was repulsed. The army of the Caucasus has also been reinforced.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## SIR WILLIAM MILBORNE SWINNERTON PILKINGTON, BART.



This youthful Baronet has survived his inheritance of the family title not more than seventeen months. He died after a brief illness on the 12th inst., aged twenty-four. He was second son of Sir William Pilkington, eighth Baronet, of Chevet, and succeeded to the estates not only of his paternal family, but of his mother's father, the late Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Butternorth, county Stafford. As he has died unmarried, the Baronetcy devolves on his only surviving brother, the present Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bart.

The Pilkingtons are a very ancient race. Fuller says that they were gentlemen of repute in Lancashire before the Conquest; and he further narrates, that at that period the chief of the house, being sought after by the Norman soldiery, was fain to disguise himself as a thrasher in a barn; from which circumstance, partly alluding to the head of the sail falling sometimes on the one and sometimes on the other side, and occasionally on himself, he took for motto—"Now thus! now thus!" Of this right ancient stock was James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, one of the six divines appointed to revise the Book of Common Prayer.

## SIR RICHARD SUTTON, BART.



THE death of this opulent Baronet occurred on the 14th instant. Sir Richard was grandson and heir of the first Sir Richard Sutton, of Norwood-park, M.P., Under Secretary of State from 1766 to 1772, who was created a Baronet in the latter year on his retirement from office.

The subject of our present notice was born 16th December, 1798, and married, 17th December, 1819, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall, county Carlisle, by whom (who died 1st Jan., 1842) he leaves several children; of whom the eldest son, now Sir John Sutton, third Baronet, was born in 1821, and married, in 1844, Emma Helena, eldest daughter of Colonel Sherlock, K.H., of Southwell.

## THE HON. MRS. TALBOT.

THE Hon. Mrs. Robert Talbot, whose death at Hampton-court Palace took place recently, was well known to a large circle of society, and was greatly esteemed, respected, and beloved. She was Arabella, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart., sister of the present Sir Chas. Ogle, and of the late Lady Asgill and the late Lady Dacre. Early in life, in 1784, Mrs. Talbot became the second wife of the Hon. Edward Bouvier, third son of William, first Earl of Radnor, by whom she had one son, who has long since been dead. She married, secondly, in 1828 (her former husband having died in 1824), the Hon. Robert Talbot, brother of the late Lord Talbot de Malahide. Her second husband died 17th March, 1843. Mrs. Talbot was distinguished by her excellent good sense and her remarkable amiableness of character.

ERRATUM.—The late Robert Charles Tudway, Esq., M.P., has not, as stated, died without issue, but leaves a son and heir. His brother is a clergyman, the Rev. Henry Gould Tudway.

WILLS.—Probate of the will of the Most Noble Edward Aolpus, Duke of Somerset, Baron Seymour, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., was sworn under £120,000 personality. The Rev. George Edmonstone, M.A., of Potern, £50,000. Rev. C. Swanson, M.A., Rector of Winstanton, Vicar of Clun, and Preb. of Hereford, £18,000. Rev. W. S. Gilly, D.D., Canon of Durham, Vicar of Northam, £12,000 within the province of Canterbury. Capt. R. M. Slegg, 65th Foot, late of Wellington, New Zealand, £12,000. S. W. Silver, cloth and outfitter, Bishopsgate, £120,000.

FORGERY OF RUSSIAN BANK-NOTES.—At the Mansion-house, on Monday, Abraham Rosenberg and Simon Barnet, subjects of Russia, were brought before Mr. Alderman Wire, in the custody of George Scott and Daniel May, the detective officers, charged "with having, knowingly and feloniously, and without lawful excuse, had in their possession a certain copperplate, upon which were engraved and made parts of certain notes for the payment of moneys of a certain foreign Prince or State, that is to say, the Emperor of all the Russias, against the peace," &c. Two detectives proved the arrest of Rosenberg and Barnet, and the discovery of the plates in their possession. Mr. W. H. Smith, engraver and printer, of No. 4, Westmoreland-buildings, Aldersgate-street, said: I know the prisoners from their coming to my house. On the 18th of October Barnet came alone, and gave his name as Mr. Charles, and asked me whether I could engrave him a label. I said "Yes." He then took me outside to my own window, and showed me an impression of machine-ruling which was exhibited there, and asked me if I could do him one something like it. He called the next day at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and I had ascertained the price both of the machine-ruling, plate, and the border plate, and I informed him that it would be about £12 for the two plates. I asked him about the body of the note, and he said he could not give me an order for that, as there were English letters to go in there, and he said the gentleman would not give so much as the £12 for the two plates, and he would see the gentleman and let me know. I kept the note (having made a communication to the police, and acted under their direction). On Monday, the 22nd October, Barnet called again, and bated me down in the price, and I undertook to do the work for £9 9s., and he went and fetched me £2 on account, and gave me the order. He kept calling, almost every day, to see how I got on with it. On the 31st of October the two prisoners called together. Rosenberg took part in the conversation, and gave instructions to me how to go on. On Friday the 16th of November both the prisoners called. I told them I had not got it yet, and they must wait or call again, but I got the plate about four o'clock or a little after, and they both looked at it (the border plate), and took it away, and they left me the other plate, which I had previously given to them, as I was to have the printing. They paid me £2 9s., and an extra 9s. 6d. because it was a difficult job. They then took the plates and copy away, and were to see me at five o'clock, but I did not see anything more of them until they were in custody at this court. The two plates and the paper copy produced are those which I delivered to the prisoners. The prisoners were remanded.

THE KING OF NAPLES AND THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.—We learn by the most recent advices from Naples that the Neapolitan Government had resolved on presenting a note to the English Government acknowledging that it had, at the instance of the Cabinet of St. James, removed M. Mazza, entirely from the direction of the Neapolitan police, and expressing the sentiments of the King of Naples in terms as to leave no doubt of a considerable change having been effected of late in his Majesty's views. This note, we have every reason to believe, will be accepted by the British Government as satisfactory.—*Morning Post*.

An insurance company advertises that it will be glad to appoint as salaried agents "Dissenting ministers who have a necessity to increase their income!"

## A MANCHESTER STRIKE.

To the probable sufferings of a severe winter and dear bread, it now seems likely that all the calamities will be added of an extensive strike. In Manchester, on Wednesday week, the operatives of five of the largest mills left their work rather than submit to a reduction in the rate of their wages. The owners had given them notice that they meant from that time forward to lower the wages of piecers and self-minders 2d. per thousand, or upwards of one-tenth. The workmen had the option to accept the reduced wages or retire; and from eight mills they have retired. The owners of other mills have given a like notice; and within a few days the hands from their mills will also retire, and they, like the others, will be shut up as if work and bread were no longer required. About 3700 factory hands are now idle in Manchester. For the sounds of cheerful industry there is substituted the tramp of men walking "arm in arm through the streets to show their militia, noisy discussions at public-houses, and perhaps quarrels, while in private dwellings will be heard the wailings of children in want and the sobs of maternal anguish." From experience, too, of many former strikes, there arises a fear that, after much suffering to men, women, and children, much waste of property, much disputing and reviling, many quarrels, some outrages, and perhaps bloodshed and vengeance, the men on strike will find their condition deteriorated, all their little savings exhausted, their houses bare, their families half dispersed, and they obliged to return to work, as one of the managers told them, with their wages reduced one penny more than is proposed, or 3d. per thousand, and three persons compelled to perform the labour for which four are now required and paid. With present want upon them, and future distress looming large and terrific, there are some principles at stake for them so precious in relation to their independence that they cheerfully run the risk of this worst kind of martyrdom—for surely the slow agonies of semi-starvation are far worse than the swift destruction of the stake or the sword—rather than voluntarily bow their necks to what they regard as a hateful yoke. We feel, *prima facie*, only respect for men who, with a full foresight of much probable sufferings brave them all in order to attain what they cherish as freedom and desire as strictly just.

Personally, we have no connection with either party, and are unconscious of any undue bias towards either. On all occasions we advocate the principle of both employers and employed having the fullest and most complete freedom of action, for carrying on their business in their respective spheres. We are for the masters managing their own business uncontrolled by the men, and for the men being perfectly uncontrolled in their determination to work or not as the terms they think just are agreed to or withheld; but we cannot overlook the fact that our factory system is somewhat different from many other branches of the national industry, and requires from all engaged in it peculiar delicacy and care. Those who remember or have read of its origin are aware that in its infancy the aid of the Poor-law was evoked to transmit children and unemployed paupers and their families from metropolitan and agricultural parishes to manufacturing districts, in order to provide the factory-owners with labourers. The relation, therefore, betwixt these classes was, from its very origin, factitious; and, accordingly, the law was continually applied to regulate it. Even before the first Sir Robert Peel brought forward his measure for the protection of children in mills legislative attention had been attracted to the subject; and from that time to the latest alteration in the Ten Hours Act—the Magna Charta of the factory-workers, as they say—factory industry has never ceased to be under the special care and control of the Legislature. It has, in consequence, some peculiar and irritating characteristics; and each class has ever since been seeking, by the help of regulations or by setting regulations aside, to obtain advantages over the other. On this account every act of the masters—always in combination against the men, however competitive with one another—is looked at with suspicion and mistrust by the men; and every act of the men in combination is looked on by the masters with fear and dread. Such circumstances—and there are others which we now pass by in silence—remove the factory system and all its consequences somewhat beyond the rules and laws which otherwise govern business, and render it improper to insist at all times on the strict application to it of the great and salutary but abstract principles of Free-trade. The employers have dependent on them an immense population which was planted around them, and has been nourished for their purposes; and that population has its hours of industry, &c., regulated by the law, which assumes the inspection of the whole system. Both masters and men, therefore—the victims of ever-recurring strikes—and the public also, in discussing this important branch of our national industry, must remember these circumstances, and act and reason accordingly.

The present dispute (confined to the spinners of coarse yarn) was commenced by the Manchester masters, who, acting avowedly in combination, have given notices to their hands that they mean to lower the rate of wages. They allege that wages are lower in the districts around Manchester than in the town; and that for them to continue working at present rates of wages and prices of goods would only "break them." They now find themselves in difficulties. This is no doubt the fact; and, when bread, with every article of subsistence, is rising in price, they propose a reduction in the rate of the workmen's wages. The men say that to lower their wages would induce the masters to increase production, and still further to derange, at the expense exclusively of the workmen, a market already, as the masters allege, overdone with goods. Willing to bear their share of the disadvantages—hoping, perhaps, that the present condition of the market is temporary, the men suggest that working the mills for short time is the appropriate remedy, by which their earnings would be reduced for a time, and production lessened: while they stoutly resist a reduction in the rate of wages as permanently deteriorating their condition for the advantage of the masters. The masters will not consent to work short time, because that would only give those mills in the country districts still greater advantages. To strangers, such as we are, living at a distance from the manufacturing districts, to censure the employers for taking this view of their own affairs, would be the height of presumption. It is, however, clear that the change begins with the masters. They have no fault to find with the men. It is their business which is no longer profitable, and they seek to make it so by reducing the wages of those whom they employ, and who are really as deeply interested in their success as they are themselves.

The question most interesting to the public is, how does it come about that the Manchester masters no longer obtain a reasonable profit? The difference in wages between Manchester and Bacup is not now first discovered. It has existed, on the masters' showing, ever since the termination of the Preston strike. How does it happen that just at this unseasonable moment for the men, when the masters suppose they can recover back the advance in wages they unwillingly made in 1853, that the masters suddenly find difficulties so great? To this we shall now confine ourselves, and shall, we believe, be able to show that the war has nothing to do with it, except as the war and the loans may have enhanced the interest of money, which affect all other trades as well as the trade of the master cotton spinners. How far the war affects the interest of money, too, is a doubtful question, for the rate of discount was reduced

by the Bank of England in the month of June last, and was then 1½ per cent higher than before the war began.

It must be remembered that all trade, not excluding the trade of the Manchester manufacturers, supposed to be the most opulent of all, is carried on, to a very considerable degree, on credit. For a large portion of their capital, and particularly for their floating capital, with which they buy cotton, and pay wages, they are dependent on loans, and subject, like other borrowers, to all the fluctuations of the market: they borrow by discounting bills. Our readers know that, since September, the rate at which they can borrow on the long bills they generally use has been raised from 3½ to 7 per cent, which rise affects their profits very injuriously, and is probably more than tantamount to all the profit they previously made on their outlay. It is this circumstance, we believe—somewhat disingenuously kept out of the public view—which has suddenly made some millowners of Manchester seek to restore their rate of profit by cutting down the rate of wages, instead of getting, if they can, the interest of money reduced. To the end of September the principal exports of cotton were as follows:—

COTTONS EXPORTED IN NINE MONTHS.			
	1853.	1854.	1855.
Manufactured (yds.)	1,232,931,055	1,308,029,186	1,380,624,523
Yarn (lbs.)	109,130,041	109,876,388	116,379,690
DECLARED VALUE.			
Manufactured	£18,479,923	£18,121,049	£18,521,946
Yarn	£5,038,784	£4,965,523	£5,048,902

The trade in 1855, then, to the end of September was considerably in excess of 1854 and 1853, both as to the quantities exported and as to the value of the exports. It must, however, be remembered that, from a new mode of making up the public accounts, the nine months of 1855 are ten days short of the nine months of the two previous years, and that, we ought to add about 1-27th part to the exports of 1855 to make the comparison fair. Remembering this, it is plain that the export trade to the end of Sept., 1855, was greatly in excess of the export trade of 1854 and 1853. Nor can it, we believe, be questioned, looking to the very prosperous condition of the agriculturists and the general increase of consumption throughout the country, that the home cotton trade has been proportionably as much in excess in 1855 as the foreign trade. In fact, the weekly average consumption of cotton in 1855, down to the middle of November—including, therefore, the period of slackness since September—has been 40,380 bales against 36,809 bales last year; or 3571 bales of cotton more have been taken by the trade, and therefore, it is inferred, have been used, week by week, in 1855 than in 1854. Here, then, are decided proofs of great and even prodigious activity in the cotton trade till the end of September, which proves that it was not disadvantageously affected by the war. Only since the rate of discount was raised, which continued at 3½ from June till the beginning of September, have complaints been made, and only since then has reduction begun. We know as a fact that, the instant the rise began in the rate of discount, orders for goods were withheld or withdrawn. From this it may be inferred that the pinching evil which affects the profit of the Manchester masters is the rate of discount, and that he seeks wrongfully to counteract that by making a general reduction in the wages of his people.

According to the view stated above of the relation between the employer and the employed in the manufacturing districts, as originating in factitious circumstances and regulated by law, the employer is especially bound to take into his consideration the condition of the workpeople. At present provisions are very scarce, and wages are barely sufficient to secure a subsistence. How much any slackness of employment which may exist may be the consequence of the excessive production, of which we have just given the evidence, and how much the consequence of the general alteration in the value of floating capital affecting all alike, we cannot discriminate; but in either case—the former being, so far as it exists, a wrong done by the employer, not by the employed; and the latter being, as we believe, mainly, if not exclusively, the consequence of our very absurd money regulations—the employer is not justified in seeking to extricate himself from the mire by stepping on the shoulders, and forcing into it, the workman who has so materially contributed to his greatness. He should certainly first set about correcting his own proceedings, lessening production, submitting to privations and losses himself, and should exert himself to procure the revision of the laws which destroy his profit. If there were no other course open than reducing the rate of wages by a combination of masters, that, considering the habitually-depressed condition of the working classes, and bad feelings likely to ensue, should be had recourse to with the greatest caution; but as long as any other course can be found—such as running short time at some sacrifice till improvement ensues, and such as earnestly and boldly remonstrating against a law, or rather crotchet embodied into a law—the proposal to reduce wages by a combination of masters seems to us wholly indefensible.

Though we have now said enough to show the present aspect of the question, we are afraid that the continuance of the strike will compel us hereafter to revert to it. For the present we conclude with one word of caution to the workmen. So far as the events have yet transpired, their case seems a good one, and they ought to be careful not to mix it up with any other and very different matters. Of their own business they can form a sound judgment; but when they extend their views to making new regulations for the whole trade, or the whole community, they are certain to fall into grievous errors. For example, there was a meeting of operatives at Manchester, on Thursday week, to discuss the "food and labour question," at which it was resolved, amongst other things, "to call earnestly on the Government to forbid the exportation of all articles of food."

This seems peculiarly objectionable and ungracious in a people who have derived from foreign countries, year by year, since the Corn-laws were repealed, about one-fifth of their bread-corn. That it would be terribly injurious to themselves can be easily shown. After all that can be said and written to the contrary, the best customers of the manufacturers of Manchester are their agricultural neighbours; and to stop them by law from selling their produce to the greatest advantage is to incapacitate them *pro tanto* from buying cotton cloth in Manchester. Amongst articles of food exported, too, is rice, in considerable quantities; and rice is imported from India in part payment of cotton goods exported, to prohibit the export is to prohibit the import, for rice will not be brought hither if it cannot be sent away, and it will be sent from India, purchased by the cottons of Switzerland, or Germany, or France, direct to the Continent. Thus to prohibit the export of all articles of food would be severely to injure the trade of the whole empire, and especially the trade of Manchester; and we trust the men on strike will not prejudice their cause by uniting with it an advocacy of any similar restrictive and unjust resolutions.

WARNING TO TELEGRAPH CLERKS.—The trial of the parties at Berlin accused of unlawfully revealing telegraphic intelligence for stockjobbing purposes came to a conclusion on the 12th. Janck, the clerk, was condemned to three years' imprisonment, with loss of social rights as a citizen for five years, for having transgressed his official duties; Julius Reichenheim, for having bribed an official, to two years' imprisonment, with loss of social rights for two years; and Isidor Reichenheim to half this term; Meyer, the banker, for being an accomplice in the said act of bribery, to two and a half years' imprisonment and three years' social degradation.



## MUSIC.

## THE LATE EARL OF BELFAST.

In our last Number we gave an account of the inauguration of the statue erected at Belfast to the memory of this young nobleman, whose untimely death is so deeply lamented, especially in the extensive district of his country with which he was more immediately connected. This ceremony, which took place on the 1st of this month, under the auspices of the Lord-Lieutenant, was followed the day after by a concert at the Victoria-hall, consisting chiefly of a selection from the young Earl's vocal and instrumental compositions. It is well known that, in addition to the amiable qualities which endeared him to his countrymen, the spirit of active benevolence, and the talents for business, which promised to make him a distinguished ornament of the peerage, he was gifted with musical genius and attainments of a very high order. Many of his compositions have been from time to time given to the world, and are well known in our best musical circles. It was his practice to apply this, like his other gifts, to beneficent purposes; and it is interesting to repeat what was mentioned by the Earl of Carlisle, that the sale of some of his earliest works brought him the sum of £100, which he applied to the relief of the sufferers by famine in the dreadful years of 1846 and 1847. Of his music we are enabled to say, as the result of a careful examination, that it betrays none of the crudities of amateurship. It shows inventive talent, imagination, feeling, and a thorough knowledge and command of the resources of art. His compositions for the pianoforte consist chiefly of chamber pieces, in the form adopted by Mendelssohn (in his "Lieder ohne Worte") and other celebrated artists of our day;—short movements, that is to say, which paint a single image or convey a single thought. Lord Belfast's works of this kind are distinguished by tenderness of feeling, always felicitously expressed, and often deeply tinged with melancholy. They are delicate and graceful, demanding much refinement and finish on the part of the performer.

On the occasion to which we have alluded, Lord Belfast's pianoforte compositions found the best possible interpreter in the person of Charles Hallé, of whom it would be superfluous to say a single word of praise. He played them *con amore*, and gave them a charming effect. The pieces entitled "Chant plaintif au bord de la mer," "La Fileuse," and "L'Abandon," gave ample proof of the composer's talent for descriptive music, and of the grace and beauty of his melody. In "La Fileuse" the monotonous movement and hum of the spinning-wheel is delightfully imitated, while a quiet and resigned sadness is expressed by the air. The "Nocturne in E flat" has the dreamy melancholy and extreme delicacy of phrase which characterise the music of Chopin. The "Napolitana" is fiery, vigorous, and picturesque; its modulations are bold and original, though its conclusion may be objected to as being too sudden and abrupt. The fantasias on Irish airs, and on themes from the "Prophète," are brilliant and effective. Lord Belfast's treatment of the melodies of his country is full of national character and feeling. His Irish piece, entitled "Homage to Thomas Moore" was rapturously encored.

The vocal part of the concert was sustained by Miss Ransford and Mr. and Mrs. Tennant. The former is well known to our musical readers; the latter are a young couple, possessed of much talent, who have lately made their professional debut with every promise of success. Mrs. Tennant is the sister of Mrs. Sims Reeves. These vocalists sang several of Lord Belfast's songs and duets with great effect; particularly the grand aria, "Far, far away," the song, "The warbling of the nightingale;" and the duet, "Summer Longings." With these, and other vocal compositions of the noble Earl, we mean to make our readers better acquainted, by speaking of them as published works.

We have pleasure in adding that the large proceeds of the concert were presented by the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal to the General Hospital.

At Mr. HULLAI's second Choral Concert, in St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday evening, Beethoven's Oratorio the "Mount of Olives," and Handel's Serenata, "Acis and Galatea," were, on the whole, well performed. The "Mount of Olives" presented no remarkable feature; but in "Acis and Galatea" considerable interest was created by the appearance of Lucy Esott, who made her debut as a singer of Handel's music, having been hitherto known only by her performances on the modern opera stage. She was completely successful. She sang in a pure and simple style, and with much grace and feeling. Mr. W. Cooper, a young singer newly introduced to the public, was also very successful, especially in the beautiful airs "Where shall I seek the charming fair!" and "Love sounds the alarm," both of which he sang admirably. Handel's delicious and truly dramatic music was most warmly applauded by a crowded audience.

A NEW ENTERTAINMENT, entitled "The Welsh Girl's Stratagem; or, Songs of Many Nations," is advertised to take place at the Music-hall, Store-street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 29th. The whole weight of the evening's business devolves upon Miss E. L. Williams—a singer whose claims to a high position in her profession have been recognised both by the provincial and the London press. She will, in the course of the evening, appear in several characters, and introduce, among a variety of other songs, "Robert toi que j'aime," "Casta Diva," "Within a mile of Edinburgh Town," "Aileen Mavourneen," "The Bells of Aberdovey," and the new martial song of "England, dear England," which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of September 29th.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

PRINCESS'.—The tragedy of "Henry VIII.," temporarily suspended in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Kean is now acted with its wonted popularity; and we are happy to hear that this excellent actor has entirely recovered. Laudable advantage has been taken of the opportunity given at this season of the year to revive the most meritorious specimens of our comic drama, which are performed on alternate nights. In this manner we have been regaled with new representations of "The Heir at Law," which have been so successful that they are likely to continue for some time. On Thursday evening the comedy of the "Rivals" was revived, the cast of characters being nearly the same as on Wednesday evening, when the play was performed before her Majesty at Windsor Castle, under the direction of Mr. Charles Kean. The revival of "Macbeth," which was announced for speedy reproduction, has been postponed.

HAYMARKET.—The comedy of "The Provoked Husband" was revived on Tuesday, Miss Cushman sustaining the part of *Lady Townly*, which she played in her most vigorous and careful style. Apart from the intensity which Miss Cushman is sure to throw into every character she performs, and which is somewhat too earnest for comedy, her execution of this marvellously-drawn portrait must be acknowledged to be both brilliant and powerful. A considerable advantage was derivable from the nature of the work, which consists of dialogue, and reveals in the display of mental energy, repartee, and wit. The strength of *Lady Townly's* replies to her justly-irritated and noble husband was unmistakable, and here Miss Cushman exhibited her force in conveying the author's meaning with the utmost impressiveness. It was manifestly impossible for *Lord Townly* to support such resources of verbal attack and defence as her Ladyship had at command. We have seldom seen *Lord Townly* better acted than by Mr. Howe. This performer with every higher rôle that he undertakes rises in our estimation; and we see no necessity for his being substituted, as he often is on great occasions, by a starrer actor. Mr. Howe always takes full advantage of his opportunities, and manifests new qualities with every fresh effort. He belongs to the highest class of useful and respectable performers, and frequently surprises us with the intimation of yet higher talents. He has, in fact, been a gradually-improving actor for a long period; and continued practice corroborated by considerable intelligence has gifted him with remarkable precision in producing his points. The last scenes of the comedy, which are designed for a moral lesson, and rise even into pathos, demanded both from Mr. Howe and Miss Cushman the display of the highest dramatic excellence. They succeeded in making a deep impression on the house, and the strongest feeling was produced in the audience, on whom the tenderness of the situation and the high merit of the acting had a decided effect. The comedy will bear several repetitions.

ADELPHI.—The arrangements of this theatre are evidently progressing towards a state of completeness. The business, it is true, consists of revivals; but they are such as have proved their possession of permanency, and are likely to secure favour for an appreciable period. On Monday week the reappearance of Madame Celeste was identified with that of "Marie Duange," one of the most fortunate of Mr. Bayle Bernard's melodramas. It is always an auspicious circumstance when the name of a celebrated performer becomes associated for better and worse with that of a play or character. The drama partakes, then, of the fortunes of the living artist; it is no longer a dead letter, but has a vital interest, and

shares in the reputation of its histrionic representative. This is particularly the case of the interesting drama of "Marie Duange." We well remember its original production, and the strong impression then made on us by Madame Celeste's acting. It was then cruder and more impulsive than now; but it was, nevertheless, exceedingly effective. The heroine she had to portray was of the romantic and startling kind; and there was besides a psychological element in it which had the appearance of profundity and conferred an importance on the theme. The loss and restoration of reason by means cunningly contrived, and suggestive of scientific insight, induced a process of thought, and took the drama out of the class of mere spectacle and melodramatic effect. At the same time, there was much of the latter in the reproduction of the scenic circumstances by which the mental alienation has been caused, as the best means of renewing the associations by which the patient might be recovered. Madame Celeste in her expression of the author's conception approached the domain of legitimate histrionism; and has since given so much elaboration and finish to her performance that it merits to be regarded as one of the special impersonations of character and situation in the modern drama. The crowded audience of Monday fully acknowledged her power, and rewarded her efforts with unanimous applause. Madame Celeste, in fact, an actress who wears well; and, in this quality of lastingness (so to phrase it), has the advantage over many of her contemporaries. So far from remarking any failing in her energy of style, we feel that she improves, and also that her improvement is in the higher qualities of her art. She is therefore greatly deserving of public support. We have already remarked on the pleasing accession to the company in the person of Miss Kate Kelly, and have to distinguish her again as a most useful actress. Nothing could be better than the manner in which she recited the particulars of a long narrative in the character of a maid-servant; in fact, she made easy what to most professionals forms the difficulty of a scene. Perhaps Mr. Rogers caricatured too much the character of *Prong*; but this was probably owing to the character itself being too much of a caricature. The part was originally thrown in by way of broad relief to the serious interest, and now somewhat overrides the main argument to which it ought only to have been accessory. In spite of this blot, however, the piece must be accepted as one of the greatest theatrical successes of the day.

STANDARD.—This theatre has distinguished itself by the revival of Nat Lee's Alexander the Great. The magniloquent hero is performed by Mr. Anderson, who superbly dresses the character, and gives to the high metaphorical vein of the speeches a sonorous elocution that makes them appear as truly sublime. Such a performance is in these days a decided curiosity; and before such a miscellaneous audience its manifest effectiveness is a circumstance commanding much reflection. The whole play was grandly acted, and the scenery and appointments were exceedingly picturesque.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—LECTURE IN ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—On Tuesday evening the northern school-room, Castle-street, Long-acre, was crowded with an attentive assemblage of the working-classes, who had been invited to hear Mr. Jabez Hogg deliver a lecture on the use of the microscope, especially as applicable to the discovery of adulterations in our food. The lecturer proceeded, first, to show how microscopes might be cheaply obtained or made; next, how they should be used; and, lastly, how by their aid food adulterations might be discovered which had defied all chemical investigation. Having thus opened his subject, Mr. Hogg poured forth a flood of valuable information as to the various modes in which bread, tea, coffee, sugar, and milk are adulterated; and how, more or less, the various adulterations act injuriously on the human subject. That it was fully appreciated was evidenced by the deep attention with which Mr. Hogg was listened to, and the frequent cheers that greeted the more remarkable points in his lecture. We were glad to hear at its conclusion that the investigations on the subject of food and its adulterations have already been attended with so much good that there is even now considerable difficulty in obtaining specimens of the spurious article for the purposes of experiment. A number of microscopes were placed on the table, and the audience gratified their curiosity before leaving with a peep at the horrors which form a portion of their daily food and drink.

IMPORTANT TO RATEPAYERS.—By a provision in the new Local Management Act all books kept by the new boards and vestries are to be open to the inspection of all ratepayers and others without charge, and extracts may be taken. Any refusal on the part of an officer is to render him liable to a fine of £10 on a summary conviction.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACING men bade farewell to the season of 1855 at Shrewsbury, with the reflection that its last meeting had been too plethoric for anything. The sports began before twelve, and brought out such large fields in such rapid succession till dark, that the "king" had hardly time to collect their wits. Upwards of one hundred and fifty horses were saddled, and many did not come for lack of a stable; while the town was full from basement to garret. Looking back through the long vista of events since February, it must, we think, be allowed, that Ratanpall, Scythian, Rifleman, and Fly-by-Night are the "first-class men" of their different years. Epaminondas, Crown Pigeon, Champagne, and Sylphine are all for sale. Umbriel (whose parentage is disputed by Touchstone and Melbourne) joins West Australian and Stockwell, at Lord Lonsborough's, and little Cruiser has gone to Rawcliffe Paddocks, where the Flying Dutchman subscription is quite full already. Steeplechasing has had quite a Lucifer-like fall—and noblemen, gentry, and even great horse-dealers have given it up in despair. The Waltham Abbey open one produced no race. Next week will, however, be rather a merry week at Aberystwith, which will have three or four days' festivities—consisting of races, steeplechases, and hunting mixed; while Ashbourne holds its steeplechases on Monday, and the shadow of the Great Metropolitan will be seen on Wednesday over Uxendon farm, near Harrow. Lord Glasgow's stud is now, we believe, under the care of Cartwright at Tuppill, near Middleham, and consists of ten racing and five yearlings. His Lordship's luck has been worse than ever this year, albeit his "shooting days" had rid him of all his weeds, and the two-year-olds, especially, were most highly bred. A sixteen miles trotting-match has just come off near Brighton, and the little mare, who had not left her foal many weeks, did the distance with about two minutes to spare out of the hour.

The Newmarket great open coursing meeting begins on Monday with Mr. McGeorge in the scarlet, and extends till Friday or Saturday. Leamington holds a little meeting on Tuesday; the Hampton-court hares will be chased "round a bush and back again" (as the great dogs of the coursing world, who have breeze downs extending miles away for their battle-field, contemptuously remark) on Tuesday and Wednesday. Biggar Club also meets on Wednesday, &c., and Hordley (Salop) is fixed for the same day. The young Bedlamites are running wonderfully well this year, and last week alone Ranter won the Altcar Cup, Jacobite the Sefton Stakes, and Riot the Craven Cup; while another of them, Bendigo (whose eccentric namesake now devotes himself solely to coursing, and fishing on the Trent) ran up bravely for the latter. Their sire is one of the most sickle-thighed dogs we ever saw. This wonderful son of Figaro, who won everything before him, and was never beaten, except in the course where he broke his toe, is not six years old, and measures twenty-six inches. His running weight was 58 lb., or 4 lb. less than his sire's, and 3 lb. less than Mocking Bird's, and 3 lb. more than Hughie Graham's.

We have heard of no successor as yet to Sir Richard Sutton in the Quorn, though it is hoped that his second son may be left in a position to take them. Sir Richard had, like Mr. Osbaldeston, twice broken his right leg, and rode with iron splints on it. His hounds made wretched work last season, and, comparatively, seldom killed a fox. They had, we believe, a good deal of Scotch blood in them, and went, like Lord Suffield's, at racing pace, often overrunning the scent by a field. A most extraordinary instance of fox-preservation occurred at Comlogan Castle last week. Reynard returned there after running a wide ring, but finding his earth closed took a line for the dining-room window, of this Border tower. A visitor, who was watching the hunt from the turret, and was puzzled to hear one or two of the hounds bay up to the window, while the whole of the field were digging furiously at a drain outside the garden, descended into that room, and found Mrs. Philips knitting before the fire. On telling her how oddly the fox had been lost, she quietly rose, and opening the door of a cupboard, showed him it lying curled up on one of the shelves. It seems that it had dashed through the glass, and, like another Themistocles, sued for compassion. With the true spirit of a woman, Mrs. Philips rang for her maid, and, while the latter kept guard against the hounds at the window, she promptly found it a refuge. It was kept there all night, and furnished with half a hare, and actually allowed the domestics to pat its head before it was let out into its "native woodlands wild," next morning. A very different spirit was lately displayed by a farmer in the Atherstone country, who had consistently declined all "gallop-allavering" over his farm, and stationed men at points with pitchforks, whenever the hounds met hard by. At last, to his great delight, he saw a fox enter a drain on his farm, and, having blocked up both ends, he

hurried home for his gun and his favourite red terrier. Being no shot, he sent his terrier up one end of the drain, placed his gun-muzzle close to the other, and pulled both barrels the instant a rushing red body came out. A loud yelp was heard, and when the smoke cleared off, he viewed the fox cowering out of the other end, and his terrier stretched beside him in its death agony. The two had crossed in the drain, and hence this salutary lesson, which is not likely to be forgotten by himself or his neighbours. It has justly been said, that "foxes may be very nasty things, but, for all that, they are great sweeteners of country society."

## THE LATE SIR RICHARD SUTTON AND THE QUORNDON HOUNDS.

OUR obituary records the death of a gentleman who will be a great, if not an irreparable, loss to the hunting world—Sir Richard Sutton, who for eight seasons has hunted what is usually considered the finest country in England six days a week, and has for two seasons kept up a second pack to hunt the Harborough, under the management of his second son, Mr. Richard Sutton.

Sir Richard was the fourteenth Master of the Quorndon Hounds, after the great Meynell, the author of the modern science of foxhunting, fast hounds, fast horses, flying leaps, and men to match. Meynell, who began somewhere about 1756, and continued until 1802, hunted only three days a week. He made the "Quorndon Hunting Club" the fashion, and, no doubt, did something towards thinning the London coffee-houses of the successors of those richly-dressed, idle "bloods" and fribbles who figure with snuff-box and clouded cane in the *Spectator* and *Tatler*. When sword duels went out, fast fox-hunting came in, and men of fashion took to the sport, which had been confined previously to rich, rude Squire Westerns. The Earl of Sefton (the father of the nobleman who died the other day) succeeded Mr. Meynell, and superadded to the improvement in pace a degree of luxury in all the appurtenances of hunting before unknown. He was a sort of Louis Quatorze going at twenty miles an hour. He and his imitators drove up to cover-side in four-in-hands, perfectly appointed, and not unfrequently filled inside with ladies of fashion. In the field he introduced the custom of a second horse, ridden by a light weight well acquainted with the country, to relieve the first. The day was closed by a dinner where the talents of a French artist superseded the old style of foxhunters' rude plenty, by a repast elegant, appetising, and digestible. In 1810 the late Lord Foley, a nobleman of the same expensive tastes, but less of a foxhunter, succeeded Lord Sefton, but soon retired, and was followed by Mr. Asheton Smith, in his day the first foxhunter in England; so well known that Napoleon passed over Lord Erskine, then in the summit of his fame at the bar, to speak to the "grand chasseur." Mr. Asheton Smith, who was not the least of a dandy—in fact, perfectly indifferent to everything but sport—was the first gentleman who undertook to hunt the Quorn country himself. It was, also, his first attempt at that difficult task; and he has never since given up the horn at his saddle. Upwards of seventy years old, he still hunts the Hampshire six days a week. After Asheton Smith, in 1817, came the late Squire Osbaldeston. We say the late, because we can't imagine that the racing Osbaldeston, of whom we sometimes hear queer turf stories, can be any relation to the celebrated Northamptonshire squire. Osbaldeston held the mastership and hunted the Quorn hounds himself, from 1817 to 1827, with the interval of two seasons, during which Sir Bellingham Graham had them. During this period he carried what may be called the Leicestershire style of foxhunting to perfection. That style has been imitatively described in the article which "Nimrod" wrote and Lockhart polished for the *Quarterly*. Mr. Osbaldeston was a skilful and successful breeder of hounds: his pack was swift, stout, persevering in cover, and had the courage absolutely necessary for getting through a mob of jealous horsemen, to whom killing the fox was quite a secondary consideration. These hounds, however, expected to be lited to their fox; and, in fact, it was the squire's plan to get them out of cover the instant the fox was holloed away. "Press him and kill him, or lose him and go and find another." His subscribers desired pace at any price, and Osbaldeston indulged them. But the result to a sportsman was not satisfactory. A few most brilliant days; but in nine cases out of ten the dandies were racing against each other, and over or before the hounds, so that without a burning scent there was no hunting. Lord Southampton succeeded Osbaldeston, and was succeeded, in 1831, by Sir Harry Goodricke. Lord Southampton has now an excellent piece of Northamptonshire and a good pack, easily reached by rail from London. Sir Harry Goodricke hunted the county without any subscription. He was entirely devoted to field sports, and had a large fortune. Dying suddenly, he left his fortune to his friend Mr. Francis Holyoak, son of a Wolverhampton banker and attorney, a first-rate horseman, in the hope, no doubt, that an income so unexpectedly inherited would be expended in the pursuits the bequeathing friend so dearly loved. But the result could not have been more unsatisfactory had Mr. Holyoak been the Baronet's son: sons proverbially differ from their father's tastes. After two seasons he gave up the hounds and retired from the hunting-field—one of the many curious instances of the chilling effects of unexpected prosperity. Lord Suffield took the Quorn hounds in 1838, apparently to show how little mere lavish profusion can do for hunting, without a natural taste for field sports. To use a cant phrase everything was done "regardless of expense." One very unsatisfactory season closed the experiment. No man of moderate fortune could follow Lord Suffield; therefore the next was a rigidly subscription pack, under the management of an excellent sportsman, Mr. Hodgson. To him succeeded Mr. Green, of Rolleston. We are not sure whether it was before or after Lord Suffield that Mr. Langston, now M.P. for Oxford, had the Quorn for a short time; and in 1847 Sir Richard Sutton took up the hounds without subscription, established himself at Quorndon Hall, and brought the pack (for which kennels had been built at Leicester by Lord Southampton, and by Sir Harry Goodricke at Thrussington) back to the place where the name had first been famous. While Mr. Holyoak was master of the hounds a slice of the county had been resigned and hunted by the Marquis of Hastings as the Donnington. This was given up in 1851, and Sir Richard was able to extend the Quorndon country to its original dimensions.

Sir Richard Sutton commenced his hunting career in Leicestershire, where he had considerable estates, and left that county to become master of the Cottemore hounds; he afterwards had the Burton, and was therefore quite familiar with the style of country when he took the Quorn.

But his system was the reverse of what was once popularly considered the Melton style—"lifting the hounds to every hollow;" he used to say that he liked "to stick to the band and keep hold of the bride," that is to say, make his pack hold to the line of the fox as long as they could; but there were times when he could not resist the temptation of a sure "holloa," and off he would start at a tremendous pace, for he was always a bruising rider, with a blast or two upon his "little merry-toned horn" which he had the art of blowing better than other people. To his intimate friends he used to excuse himself for these occasional outbreaks by quoting a saying of his old huntsman Goosey (late the Duke of Rutland's)—for whose opinion on hunting matters he had a great respect—"I take leave to say, Sir, a fox is a very quick animal, and you must make haste after him during some part of the day, or you will not catch him."

During the season Sir Richard's life was entirely devoted to hunting. He went to cover in a carriage, usually alone in a brougham, which remained until it was time to dress for dinner. He was a very early riser; wrote all his letters in the morning, and invariably retired to bed at ten o'clock. His stud was the best that excellent judgment and unlimited price could buy. "They carried a man over the country (writes an old friend of Sir Richard) as if he was in a balloon," combining blood, power, and great size, with perfect temper. He used to say that the best horse he ever had was "White Nose," a thorough-bred by Emilius; another very good one was Hotspur, a chestnut, by the Duke of Beaufort's Percy, an extraordinary horse, exactly suited for the great fields and fences of Leicestershire, seventeen hands high, as light as a pony, and a perfect fencer. Sir Richard was rather fond of small hounds, and had what he called his "little pack."

When the hunting season was over, fishing and shooting divided the rest of the year. His passion for fishing was so great that he hired a salmon river in Norway; a country of which a nobleman, also very fond of the same sport, once observed to us, that "it was only fit for those who were so fond of the rod that they did not care for their dinner," as there was nothing to be got to eat but rye bread and salmon.

Sir Richard would frequently leave by the six o'clock train from Euston-square to meet the hounds at eleven o'clock—fatiguing work even for a young man. His appearance mounted was not striking; his figure was short and stout; his dress anything but dandyified: wearing sometimes bluish cord breeches and a cap that had seen service, it was not extraordinary if strangers occasionally took him for a paid huntsman. In the field he was rather rough and hasty—he had broken nearly all his bones, and was rather nervous when any one rode at all near him at a fence. His death will create a blank which it will be extremely difficult to fill. His eldest son, a very accomplished gentleman, has no taste for any field





THE LATE SIR RICHARD SUTTON, BART.—FROM A PAINTING BY F. GRANT, R.A.

sports, but is as passionately fond of music as his father was of hunting. Our illustration, by the kind permission of Messrs. Graves, is taken from the engraving (now publishing) of a picture by Francis Grant, Esq., R.A., of Sir Richard with the Quorn Pack and a field of the most celebrated Melton men. Mr. Grant was himself a first-flight man in Leicestershire before he laid down the bridle to take up the brush.

## A FORAGING PARTY AT KINBURN.

WHEN the Allies made their appearance at Kinburn, on the 15th of October, they took the enemy completely by surprise, and the result was that a considerable amount of provisions fell into their hands. At one place a plentiful supply of salted mackerel and herrings was found; at

another a quantity of poultry; and everywhere there seemed abundance of cabbages, potatoes, and tomatoes; but all speedily disappeared under the consuming power of the Commissariat.

A number of pigs were caught by the soldiers in the village of Kinburn and slaughtered without mercy. The scene we have engraved represents a foraging party in pursuit of sundry fugitives of that interesting tribe.



A FORAGING PARTY IN THE VILLAGE OF KINBURN





PRINCE BEBUTOFF, THE NEW RUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN ASIA.

## PRINCE BEBUTOFF,

THE NEW RUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN ASIA.

THE absorbing interest that once attached to the long-continued conflicts between the Russians and the Turks in the Danubian Principalities has, to a great extent, been transferred to the operations of those two belligerent nations still further East. The brilliant victory obtained by Omer Pacha at the passage of the Ingour, and the consequent insanity of General Mouravieff, the Russian officer in command, have led to the appointment of General Prince Bebutoff as his successor.

Russian resembles Roman policy, in that it seeks to incorporate the conquered with the conquerors. In the course of the eventful history of Russian aggrandisement, for every instance of a hostile kingdom converted into a tranquil province, there is found a reason and an explanation in the extensive and unscrupulous use of bribery as a means of influence. Of all kinds of bribery, honours, titles, and dignities have ever been found the most serviceable, where the aristocracy of a country are the objects of temptation. The Princely rank of the Bebutoff family in the hierarchy of Russian nobility is owing to one of these transactions. For many a year, indeed for many a century, the independent kingdom of Georgia had sustained an unequal but determined struggle with the growing power of the Muscovite—a struggle which, under the Emperor Paul, was rapidly

drawing to a close, the domestic dissensions of the Georgians having led to an application for his interference. At length, in the reign of Alexander, the long-sought result was arrived at; the Georgians were conquered; and, in the year 1807 the Royal family of that country were, by order of the conqueror, invited to come to St. Petersburg, where they obtained Court dignities, Russian titles, and military rank; their country being at the same time converted into a province of Russia. In this distribution the immediate ancestor of the subject of this notice participated. The family of Prince Bebutoff was of Princely rank in Georgia, and it obtained the same rank in the nobility of Russia. Its members still professed the faith of their forefathers, who had been Armenian Christians.

The connection of the family with Georgia led naturally to the selection of Prince Bebutoff for a high command, under Prince Woronzoff, on the frontiers of that province and Asiatic Turkey. He had been previously employed on various services, but on none of a character to bring his name into distinction; not must he be confounded with his elder brother, General Bebutoff, who was among the Russian Generals wounded in the battles with the Turks on the Danube, and who has been for many years past stationed in Russian Poland.

When the present war broke out, the Prince Bebutoff, who is the subject of this memoir, found himself under the general orders of Prince Woronzoff, and commanding a corps in Georgia, the province of which his ancestors had been Princes, with general instructions to watch the Turkish



DELI MUSTAPHA, THE BASHI-BOZOUK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

frontier. Reinforcements had very recently been sent from Sebastopol, and Prince Woronzoff had only just concluded a general military inspection. The Turkish forces, a part of the army of Anatolia, were under the command of Selim Pacha—a man who subsequently proved himself to be utterly unfit for his position. Under him, among others, was afterwards placed the celebrated General Guyon, but, unfortunately for the Turks, without power to make his will obeyed, or influence to make his opinion respected. In the month of October, 1853, matters were in this state, and the Turkish commanders in Anatolia had received orders from Constantinople not to act on the offensive, and to avoid a combat unless compelled to accept one; but very shortly after an accidental skirmish brought on a general action with 15,000 Russians, who were defeated. This success, however, on the part of the Turks was but a gleam of prosperity, to be soon followed by serious reverses. The Russians received reinforcements which increased their number to 45,000 men, and they were encamped in the neighbourhood of Kars, but on the Georgian frontier; a point from which Prince Bebutoff might without much difficulty, after a successful battle, have menaced Constantinople itself.

In most of the engagements between these opposed armies, Prince Bebutoff took a prominent part. Towards the end of November Lieut.-General Prince Andronikoff, with 9000 men, attacked some 10,000 Turks who had advanced against Akatsikh. The Turks intrenched themselves at Suplis, but the Russians stormed their camp. After a fierce encounter



COSSACKS SKIRMISHING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



which lasted eleven hours, the Turks had 1000 men killed and 200 made prisoners; and they also lost a considerable number of guns. Their camp fell into the hands of the Russians. Simultaneously the Muslim Ali Pasha had advanced with the principal Turkish force against Alexandropol; but a sally was made by Prince Bebutoff, which ended in the repulse of the Ottomans. It should, however, be added that this is the Russian account of the affair. The Turks tell a different story. They say that Prince Bebutoff made a sally; and that, after three hours' fighting, he was obliged to return to the fortress. Prince Andronikoff made, however, the usual Russian report to the Emperor as to the affair in which he had commanded; and he received the Imperial thanks, together with the order of St. George of the third class.

Even at this distance of time it is extremely difficult to ascertain with accuracy what these various military operations really were. It is quite clear, however, that Prince Bebutoff—favoured, perhaps, by the incompetency of the Turkish General, and the disunion which reigned in his camp—did succeed in obtaining important advantages over the Turks. His services were acknowledged at headquarters. On one occasion he was his own biographer. On the 3rd of December, 1853, the Prince addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in the Caucasus a despatch in which he gave an account of the operations of the corps under his command. The Prince had, on the 25th of November, heard of the retreat of the Turkish corps from Bayoudour upon Kars; and, on the 26th, he marched in pursuit of them. Unable to overtake them, he took up a position at Bashshowragel. But on the 30th he heard that the Turks had rallied and formed a camp near the hamlet of Kashi-Kadyk-Lar; and he at once (according to his own account) resolved on forcing an engagement. The force under his command was not very large, consisting of Russians and part of the Cossacks in the service of Russia, with an auxiliary force of Cossacks. Finding the Turks prepared, he formed his troops in three lines, and attacked them. The Commander immediately under him was Prince Tchirshavazde and Prince Mukhranski. As the fire of the Turkish artillery became troublesome, Prince Bebutoff ordered an attack by the bayonet. The troops ordered for this service were commanded by Prince Orblitani and Prince Bragatim. They were ordered to ascend the heights, and attack the right of the Turkish position. The Turks made a gallant resistance, but were compelled to retire; Prince Orblitani being severely wounded in the affair. Simultaneously, the Russian cavalry, under General Raggowut, attacked the Turkish, and the perseverance of the combined assault, together with the continuous fire from the Russian artillery, at length compelled the Turks to take to flight. They were pursued until late in the evening. The result of this affair was that the Turks were compelled to abandon Kars, and they retired on Erzeroum.

Whatever may have been the amount of truth contained in this despatch of Prince Bebutoff, it produced the usual effect at St. Petersburg. The Emperor addressed to Prince Woronzoff an autograph letter of thanks for these successes, and his Imperial Majesty desired that those thanks should be conveyed to Prince Bebutoff, for the affair of Bayoudour. A reinforcement of eighty guns was also sent to the army. Notwithstanding this ebullition of gratitude, however, Prince Woronzoff was very speedily afterwards superseded by General Yermoloff, who again gave way to General Recd.

The Russians at first confined themselves to the defensive, but soon afterwards advanced in the direction of Kars, where at length they took up their position. Early in January the Turks began to recover from their defeats, and were prepared to resume the offensive. Beyond skirmishes with various success, nothing, however, was done for some months; the Turkish army being paralysed by dissensions among its chiefs, while the soldiers almost with one voice called to be led by General Guyon, whom their instincts pointed out as the most capable of their officers. Towards the end of June they received sure intelligence of the forthcoming activity of Schamyl, and were tempted to advance. On the 28th of June Selim Pasha was defeated by Prince Andronikoff, at Ozurgheth, and was compelled to retire on Kars. In July, Selim received another defeat at the hands of General Prince Bebutoff; and early in August the same general commanded the Russian forces in an action with the Turks, the result of which was, that the latter were again repulsed, and forced again to retire on Kars. At length a decisive action was fought. Had the advice of competent Europeans in the Turkish army been listened to, there is good reason to believe that the result would have been different, and that the Turks would have been able, single-handed, to resist and defeat their enemies, as they have done in Europe. Prince Bebutoff took the leading part in this battle, which ended in the discomfiture of 35,000 or 40,000 Turks by some 20,000 Russians.

Matters were thus favourable to the Russians and disastrous to the Turks, when Prince Bebutoff found himself compelled to abandon the fruits of these successes. For a long time past the Russians had been harassed by Schamyl, whose mountaineers cut off their supplies. They were now menaced by a descent by the formidable Circassian Chief, at the head of some 20,000 of his warriors. Nor was it to be forgotten how many of the soldiers under the immediate command of Bebutoff were themselves Circassians, serving against their will in the Russian ranks. Schamyl descended like one of the mountain-torrents of his country, entered Georgia, and created a powerful diversion in favour of the Turks.

This movement gave rise to a sudden and most unexpected retreat on the part of Prince Bebutoff. The Turkish army had for some time before meditated an attack, and the Muslim had ordered the advance of eight regiments of cavalry, being anxious to force on an engagement in the open field. As the Turks, however, approached the camp of the Russians, they discovered proofs that it had been abandoned; and on entering it they found it completely deserted, the guns spiked, and the place strewn with wreck. Prince Bebutoff had withdrawn his army to the shelter of the fortress of Goumri; and, as Schamyl was at Tiflis, while there was certain intelligence of the departure of the Varna expedition, which was supposed to be destined for the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, there can be no difficulty in admitting that he acted prudently under the circumstances. These events occurred in August last.

Of the Prince's subsequent movements no intelligence has been received; but we may expect from day to day to hear of the measures he has been forced to adopt in consequence of finding himself in the redoubtable presence of Omer Pasha. Prince Bebutoff is about fifty years of age, and a man of courage and ability. He is, like the rest of his family, an Armenian Christian.

### "OUR BASHI-BOZOUK."

The irregular cavalry force, who perform the same service in the Turkish army as the Cossacks do in that of Russia, although they have been under a cloud for some time, are likely to show themselves worthy of their brave ancestors before long. A recent letter from Eupatoria, in giving an account of the reconnaissance made by the Allies on the 23rd ult., says:—

With the first light we could see the Cossack outposts and our Bashi-bozouks skirmishing, and now and then exchanging an odd shot to keep themselves warm. The Bashis did their work well. These wild horsemen of the East manage their animals with wonderful skill; men and horses seem to thrive on air and exercise, with little else to boot. They live in the saddle, wary and watchful; and as an irregular cavalry for outpost duty they are invaluable; and it is well to bear this in mind just at this time, lest the misconduct of some of them under General Beaton should lead us to discard a force most useful in the enemy's country, freeing our regular troops from the most harassing duties, and, from their habits and mode of life, fully a match for the Cossacks.

The accompanying Engraving of Dell Mustapha, a Bashi-bozouk, is given by our Artist as a favourable specimen of this class of wild troopers.

### A PARTY OF COSSACKS.

Or all the various troops in the service of the Czar no class has been of so much service to him as his countless hordes of Cossacks. For many years the subjugation of those wandering tribes was one of the hardest tasks undertaken by the Russian Government; but the result has proved that the scheme was wisely planned. Hardy, frugal, and fearless, the Cossacks—of whom there are said to be about 80,000 altogether in the Russian army—are of immense value in offensive as well as in defensive warfare. Their horses, as will be seen from the Illustration we have given, are not very large, but they are admirably fitted for the hard work they have to perform, and, fortunately for the Russian Emperor, they cost very little, not more, we believe, than one-thirtieth part of the average price of English cavalry horses.

**EGG-HATCHING MACHINE.**—Signor Carlo Minasi, the composer, has recently made an important improvement in the egg-hatching apparatus of Mr. Castello. The new incubator has excited considerable attention among farmers, and has been taken up for the hatching of valuable eggs by the Zoological Society, Regents Park. In many of the farmyards of the nobility it may be seen fulfilling the functions of a mother among the feathered race, and will, no doubt, become in course of time a general favourite with farmers, naturalists, and others who are interested in the rearing of poultry.

### THE JULY DISTURBANCES IN HYDE-PARK.

The Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P., Recorder for the city of London; Mr. Armstrong, Recorder for Manchester; and Mr. Henderson, the Recorder for Liverpool, have at last issued their report. In reference to Superintendent Hughes the Commissioners say:—

On a review of all the facts in evidence, we think that Superintendent Hughes, in endeavouring to discharge a difficult and embarrassing duty, gave too much sanction to the use of the staves, and exercised less control over his men than a due regard for the safety of unoffending individuals required. We believe that by a more calm and forbearing course on his part much angry excitement at the time, and complaint afterwards, would have been avoided. Upon such an occasion of expected tumult, it appears to us that the presence of a superior officer on the scene of action would have been desirable, and preferable to any attempt to direct the proceedings from a distance.

The Commissioners state, that of the 72 persons taken into custody on the 1st of July nine appeared as witnesses. All these persons had a common ground of complaint as to the sufferings to which they were exposed, owing to the wretched condition of the cells. On this head they speak in very severe terms of the conduct of Sir Richard Mayne and the Inspector in charge, and recommend that steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar evils. As regards the refusal to admit certain prisoners to bail, they appear to think that in various instances the parties might have been lawfully admitted to bail, but they do not think that the refusal to exercise the power to do so could be justly made a ground for censure.

The Commissioners recite in full the evidence given before them, and then conclude as follows:—

After full inquiry into the complaints submitted to our consideration, we have deemed it our duty to report misconduct on the part of various members of the police; a result the more to be regretted on account of the high character of that body; but, if excesses were shown to have been committed by some, ample testimony was also borne to the moderation and forbearance of other members of the same body on the same occasion; and, whatever blame may attach to individuals, it was through the exertions of the police that accidents were prevented in the park, and property in that vicinity protected from damage. When the events of the day are properly appreciated, we think they will not be found to afford any just ground for lessening the confidence of the public—a confidence founded on the experience of six-and-twenty years—in the general good conduct and efficiency of the Metropolitan Police. All which we humbly submit to your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

(Signed) JAMES STUART WORTLEY.  
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG.  
GILBERT HENDERSON.

**ONE REASON WHY RAILWAYS DO NOT PAY.**—The great delay and annoyance experienced by persons sending small packages, and even merchandise, is such that many places are completely separated almost as much as if they were ten thousand miles apart, by the bad management of the railway companies. We give an instance, coming directly within our own knowledge:—A short time since an enterprising Lincolnshire farmer sent to a friend in Hertfordshire for seed-wheat. It was duly sent, but arrived too late to be sown this year, the railways delaying the delivery of the corn ten or twelve days. The distance to be sent did not exceed 112 miles. A basket of provisions was sent from Lincolnshire as a present to the friend in Hertfordshire. The basket took nine days—a distance of only 112 miles (although ordered by passenger train)—to reach its destination. Of course, all the provisions were spoiled. The friends having experienced these delays many times before are obliged to resolve they will have no more transactions together, it being quite useless to try again the railways, and all other conveyances are taken off the turnpike-road.

**PRUSSIAN HIGH TREASON.**—The Prussian courtiers from whom copies of private despatches from Russia have been clandestinely abstracted at Berlin are M. Niebuhr and M. de Gerlach, Aide-de-Camp of the King. These two personages, admitted to the closest confidence of his Prussian Majesty, were naturally in the fullest intimacy with the Russian Court. They were in the habit of receiving from M. Munster, Military Commissioner of Prussia at St. Petersburg, hints and outlines of the plans of the Russian Generals, and it is surmised at the Prussian Court that the recent warning of an attack sent by Lord Palmerston to the Czar was of their origin, by some circuitous channel, to these indications. A Berlin correspondent of *Le Nord* mentions the probability that the persons suspected of perusing these St. Petersburg despatches, and revealing their secrets, are to be tried for high treason; and truly to balk Russia of a victory is about the highest offence of which a Prussian could be guilty against his Sovereign.

### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

AN impression having gained pretty general currency that some efforts will shortly be made by the German Powers to establish a basis of peace with Russia—though we ourselves, from the trifling influence which those Powers have over the Court at St. Petersburg, have great doubts of the success of German mediation—the Consol-market has been very excited this week. Large quantities of stock have been taken off the market, although there has been a great scarcity of money for commercial purposes. The Paris Bourse has, likewise, been active, with extensive purchases of Renten for delivery. As nothing of a definite character has transpired in reference to peace, sales have taken the place of purchases, and the quotations have fallen to nearly their former level.

Numerous applications have been made to the Bank of England for advances. On the whole, they have been well met by the Directors. In the general discount-market money has been in active request, and the rates have ruled high. We have to notice some extensive sales of Exchequer Bills, which have had the effect of reducing their value considerably—some of the bills having changed hands at 12s. discount. There has been another instalment of ten per cent paid on the English Loan this week. It was not productive of any serious inconvenience in the Exchange; but another payment is just due on the last Turkish Loan, and which is not likely to be easily met.

Sales of silver have been effected at 61½ p. per ounce, being an advance of ½d. on the former rate. The imports of bullion have been about £200,000, chiefly from America and Belgium. Gold is still leaving the country for France, and we understand that about £150,000—partly fresh arrivals—has been sent away this week. In addition to that amount, £240,739 in gold and silver has been forwarded to India and China, and £1600 to the West Indies.

The Consol-market was rather flat on Monday. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 87½ p. and for the Account, 87½ p. The Reduced were 86½ p. and the New Three per Cents, 87½ p. Bank Stock, 209. India Bonds, 10s; and Exchequer Bills 2s. to 7s. discount. Exchequer Bonds were 9s½ to 9s¾. An advance of nearly one per cent took place in the quotations on Tuesday. The Three per Cents Reduced were 87½ p. to 87½ p.; Consols, 88½ p. to 88½ p.; and the New Three per Cents, 87½ p. to 88½ p. Long Annuities, 1855, were 16½. Bank Stock, 209 to 208. Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 9s½. The dealings on the following day were large, and prices further advanced. Consols for Transfer were 87½ p. to 88½ p. The Reduced realised 87½ p. to 88 p.; and the New Three per Cents, 88½ p. to 89 p. Long Annuities, 1850, 34½ p.; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 12s.; Ditto, Small, 3s. dis. The market opened heavily on Thursday, as it was thought that the Bank of England would further advance the rate of interest—however, no change took place in it. The Three per Cents opened at 88½ p., and closed at 88½ p., after having touched 88. The Reduced were 87½ p. and the New Three per Cents, 87½ p. Bank Stock, 209 to 208; Long Annuities, 1855, 16½; Exchequer Bills, 3s to 11s. dis.

The dealings in most Foreign Bonds have been somewhat restricted, yet prices have been very firm, owing to the rise in the value of Consols. Brazilian New Four-and-a-half per Cents have marked 92½; Danish Three per Cents, 81; Ditto, Five per Cents, 101½; Guatemala Bonds, 23; Mexican Three per Cents, 16½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 51½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85½; Spanish Three per Cents, 33½; Ditto, New Deferred, 19½; Ditto, Passive, 6; Turkish Six per Cents, 79½; Ditto, New Scrip, 4½ to 3½ dis.; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 63½; Dutch Four per Cents, 93; Equador Bonds, 5; French Four-and-a-half per Cents, 91 f. 50 c.; Ditto, Three per Cents, 66 f. 25 c.; Ditto Scrip, 13 prem.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have realised the following quotations:—Australia, 91½; Commercial of London, 30½; London Chartered of Australia, 18½; Ditto New, 33; London Joint-Stock, 33½; London and Westminster, 43½; Union of Australia, New, 24.

Nearly all Miscellaneous Securities have been dull, and cheaper:—Australian Agricultural, 26; Berlin Water-works, 7½; Canada Company's Bonds, 107½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto Preference, 4½; General Screw Steam-Ship Company, 16½; Mexican and South American, 6; South American Land, 35; Van Diemen's Land, 14. Sales of American and Other Canal Shares' have been effected at 139; Birmingham, 92; Derby, 84; Stafford and Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, 290. In Hungerford-bridge, 12; Vauxhall, 21½. East and West India Dock Shares have been 117; London, 99; and St. Katherine, 54.

The transactions in all Railway Shares have been very limited, yet prices have ruled tolerably firm. The "Gt. North" for the present month has exceeded £1,200,000, by an addition of an instalment on the East India Extension to the amount of three quarters of a million. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 22; Ambergate and Nottingham Junction, 3½; Caledonian, 55½; Eastern Counties, 81; East Lancashire, 67½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 17; Great Northern, 86½; Ditto, A Stock, 70; Great Western, 50; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75; London and Brighton, 70; London and North-Western, 94; Ditto, Eighties, 1½; London and South-Western, 85; Midland, 63; Newry and Enniskillen, 4½; North British, 24½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 63; Ditto, Leeds, 11½; Ditto, York, 44½; North Staffordshire, 94; North-Western, 4½; Scottish Central, 101½; Vale of Neath, 18½.

**LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.**—Lowestoft Four per Cent, 80. **PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, 1½ prem.; Ditto, No. 2, 1½ prem.; Great Northern Five per Cent, 112; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 90½; Ditto Five per Cent Scrip, 7½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 12½; Midland Consolidated Four-and-a-half per Cents, 129; North Staffordshire, 19.

**FOREIGN.**—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 18½; Dutch Rhenish, 10; East Indian Five per Cent, 20½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 94; Ditto, 14½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 3½; Ditto, Obligations, 2½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 21½; Northern of France, 35; Paris and Lyons, 45; Sambre and Meuse, 8.

In Mining Shares so little has been doing that the quotations have ruled almost nominal. St. John del Rey have been quoted at 31; Brazilian Imperial, 2½; Rhymney Iron, 21½; and United Mexican, 4.

### THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 19.**—The supply of English wheat on sale to-day's market was very moderate; yet the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and last week's prices were with difficulty supported. In foreign wheat—the show of which was limited—so little business was doing, that the quotations were almost nominal. Floating cargoes were held on higher terms. We had a moderate sale of per cent, the price of which was 18s. per quarter. The market for Indian wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for American wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for French wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for German wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Russian wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Swedish wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Danish wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Norwegian wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Icelandic wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Portuguese wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Spanish wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Italian wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Greek wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Turkish wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Egyptian wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Syrian wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Persian wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Indian wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Chinese wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Japanese wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Korean wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Siam wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Annam wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Cochinchina wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Cambodia wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Laos wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Siam wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. The market for Annam wheat was very quiet, and the quotations were 18s. per quarter. 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### A KNOW-NOTHING DEMONSTRATION.

THE meeting of which we give an illustration was held in front of the City-hall, New York, three weeks ago, and is described by the *New York Herald* as "one of the largest mass meetings ever held in this city." The following placard, calling the citizens to attend, will show what the object of the meeting was:—

AMERICANS, TO THE PARK!—A mass meeting of the electors of the city and county of New York, opposed to the present administration of the general government, to the efforts of fanatical fusionists to destroy the union of the States, and to the reckless expenditure of over 5,000,000 dollars, for the support of the Municipal Government; and all who are in favour of the election of the American ticket at the ensuing election to effect a thorough reform, are invited to assemble in the park this (Wednesday) evening, at seven o'clock. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting, and a torchlight procession will be formed after adjournment.

The chief speakers were Colonel May, Colonel Bryce, Messrs. S. B. Cushing, George Briggs, L. C. Levin, and S. V. B. Mallory. The meeting appears to have been a large one, no less than 20,000 persons having been present; but we should hardly deem ourselves warranted, in the "Old Dominion," in calling such a crowd "a tremendous demonstration," as the *Herald* terms it.

### FIRE-ENGINE AT CINCINNATI.

THE application of steam as a substitute for hand power in fire-engines has been successfully tested, for the first time, we believe, in Western America. A steam fire-engine built in Cincinnati, Ohio, has been in operation since January, 1853; and during that time has been used at many great fires, at all of which it has fully realised the object for which it was designed. The frequency of disastrous fires in American cities is perhaps known to our readers. They may safely be set down as ten to one in comparison with those in cities of equal population in the United Kingdom. The cost of the fire department under these circumstances is enormous. In Cincinnati, where the voluntary system has been, by a recent law, replaced by the organisation of a paid fire-brigade, the annual cost is about £13,000; and the introduction of one steam-machine promised to reduce it by £5,000.

The steam fire-engine of Cincinnati—which has now superseded the ordinary engines (of which, with the alarm-bell and accompanying trumpeter, we give an illustration below)—has the capacity of six hand-power fire engines; and is capable of easy transit to any point with the aid of four horses, assisted by steam power, which, by a clever contrivance, is put on the aft wheels by means of a rod connecting them with the crank of the engine, when the machine is traversing the city. When the power is applied to pumping, this connection is detached by the engineer. In appearance the steam fire-engine is a cumbersome and unsightly object. Its weight is immense; but the builders declared themselves prepared to manufacture similar machines,

with the same power, of a far less weight and cost. The first one, which is of the largest dimensions that can be effectively constructed, cost about £2,000; and (being an experiment simply) is capable of much improvement in the matter of weight—a very important consideration.

When passing through the streets the effect is singular, and not a little alarming. The noise is somewhat similar to about twenty well-loaded omnibuses, and the houses are shaken to their foundation as it flies along. At night its appearance is hideous, as it leaves a stream of burning coals behind it, and, as a warning to pedestrians, sounds a shrill demoniac whistle in its course.

It is arranged so as to throw from one to six streams of water. In a single stream from a nozzle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter it throws 240 feet. Water is supplied by the suction, each 24 feet long, attached to the forepart, which are let down into the cisterns located at street intersections in all American cities for this purpose.

Steam can be raised sufficient to work the pumps in the space of three minutes and a half from the time of applying a match to the fire, but the usual time occupied on ordinary occasions is five minutes. This interval must in nearly all cases elapse between the sound of the alarm and the

first announcement the horses were uncoupled, and the engine placed over the supply-cistern. In eight minutes and a half the steam-gauge was at 35 and the pumps self-feeding. In nine minutes a hose was affixed, and the reel dispatched in nine minutes and a half to about 100 feet distant from the engine, during which time a second hose was being fixed and laid out. In twelve minutes water was issuing from one hose, and in twelve minutes and a half from both. In thirteen minutes the jet of water reached 100 feet from the nozzle first applied, one of an inch diameter, and from that time a large body of water was pouring forth. In seventeen minutes the supply was strong enough to rise about sixty feet in height. In twenty-eight minutes it was playing over a moderate-sized house. In thirty-three minutes all six nozzles were in use. In thirty-eight minutes the issue of water was stopped, and the capability of supplying steam jets might be shown. In thirty-nine minutes and a half a very powerful blast of steam was issuing. We were informed that the engine had on two or three occasions played six hours continuously, and once twelve hours, and we were given to understand that it had thrown water 230 feet—a statement we could believe from the power exhibited, and which was shown by directing the steam against a cart standing empty in the street, and which was driven by it nearly 100 feet.

attaching of the horses; so that there is, in fact, not a moment's delay in raising sufficient steam for the purposes of locomotion and throwing water.

Its success as far as it has been tried is unequivocal; and the manufacturers, Messrs. Latta, Shawk, and Co., of Cincinnati, are about to construct several more, both for the use of their own and other cities in the States.

This machine runs on three wheels—the front one revolving in the centre of the car, in order to save the machinery from straining in passing over the inequalities of the pavement. Its introduction has marked an important era in the history of fire apparatus in America. It has at least proved the fact that the potent agent, steam, can be brought to bear with success on the most destructive fire.

Not the least important point in the steam fire-engine is the frame of lattice work which, on the principle of a tressel-bridge, supports the whole machinery. The advantage of this arrangement is obvious—lessening the weight of the engine considerably, thus making locomotion more easy, without taking from the strength of the frame which has to sustain such a massive pile of iron work.

This engine was one of the great attractions of the New York Industrial Exhibition; and Mr. Dilke thus reported on its capabilities:—



TORCHLIGHT MEETING OF "KNOW-NOTHINGS" AT NEW YORK.



FIRE-ENGINE AT CINCINNATI, UNITED STATES.





THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## NEW YORK.

The rise and progress of the commercial metropolis of the United States may be included among the marvels of modern history. That part of the American coasts which comprehends the State of New York was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but he made no claim to it on behalf of King Henry VII. of England, by whom he was employed. In 1603 Henry Hudson sailed up the river which bears his name. The Dutch made a settlement by building some stores and cottages in 1620, and called the district in which they planted a colony the New Netherlands. On the island which the Indians called Manhattan they built a city which they named New Amsterdam. When Charles II. of England gave to his brother James, Duke of York, Long Island, Hudson's River, and other contiguous possessions, New Amsterdam became New York. In 1697 the population of the city was 4302; in 1784 it had increased to 23,614; and at the present time it exceeds 600,000. Seated on a river navigable for 150 miles from the sea, and possessing a sheltered harbour where a ship can ride in safety, it has become the emporium of trade between Europe and America. Its progress has been rapid since its independence was recognised; and it may almost be asserted that, while Liverpool has built New York, New York has built Liverpool. It is within the last thirty years that improvement and enterprise have advanced with the steps of a giant. It is within that period that the first line of sailing packet-ships was established between Liverpool and New York; and it was deemed so doubtful an experiment that it was only undertaken with two vessels of 450 tons each. Complete success rewarded the adventurers; and very quickly similar lines were established from nearly all the Atlantic cities.

In 1819 a steamer sailed from Savannah having the same name as the port from which she sailed, and reached Liverpool in safety; and in 1833 the *Royal William*, of 180-horse power, sailed from Quebec to Pictou, and thence to London. But these voyages seemed to have been overlooked, or only regarded as lucky accidents, for scientific men had declared the navigation of the Atlantic by steam impracticable. In 1838, however, the problem was solved by the arrival of the *Great Western* from Liverpool, and of the *Sirius* from Bristol in New York harbour. The Canard line of steamers was then established, followed by the Collins line; the former British North American, the latter United States, but both running to New York. Then were added lines to Southampton, Havre, and Bremen. While rapidity of intercourse was thus promoted between America and Europe, a net of railways and of electric telegraphs brought into almost immediate contact all the main points of the United States, and an extended system of canalisation brought all the lake districts into juxtaposition. From these multiplied improvements New York derived incalculable benefits as the great port of distribution for the products of the Old and New World. Mr. William Chambers, in his recently published tour in America, states that in one single establishment for the sale of "dry goods"—that is, clothing and haberdashery of all kinds—the annual returns exceed seven millions of dollars. It is called Stewart's Store, a huge building of white marble. This alone gives a vast idea of the traffic of New York.

The churches, theatres, and especially the hotels, are magnificent. One of the most remarkable objects in the neighbourhood of the city is the Croton Aqueduct. In the second volume of the "First Report of the Commissioners for the Health of Towns" the height of the water is described as 115 feet above tide, about 105 feet above the lowest, and 60 feet above the highest grade of streets. There are 150 miles of mains, besides 40 miles of aqueducts. The sizes vary from 26 inches to 6 inches. They are always charged, and the water is kept at high pressure in all the streets and at all times—a most valuable aid in case of fire. This splendid work cost 14,000,000 dollars. There are numerous educational establishments in New York, and some noble libraries. One of the most splendid is the Astor Library, called after its munificent founder, John Jacob Astor, who bequeathed 400,000 dollars to erect a suitable building and fill it with books. Should the United States remain at peace with the world, New York may rival London at the close of the present century, for it must continue to flourish as the Far West is peopled and cultivated.

## PAINTINGS FOUND NEAR PÆSTUM.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN your Journal of the 10th ult. you published a copy of some sepulchral paintings found near Pæstum in the course of the present year. The drawing was accompanied by some explanatory documents from the pen of H. W., on which I trust you will allow to me to make a few remarks. I shall confine myself to the larger of the two paintings referred to.

H. W. conjectures that the swarthy individual at one extremity of the painting refers to the story of Antæus. And, indeed, the adjoining slope of ground does remind one of the hill spoken of by Philostratus, from which the gods were supposed to witness the struggle between Hercules and Antæus. On the other hand, however, I much question whether any ancient artist would have represented these two combatants as merely sparring and squaring at each other. I believe it will be found that Hercules is invariably found as clutching hold of Antæus, and raising him from the ground. Indeed, it is in this elevation from his mother earth that the whole pith of the story consists. Again, the subject is one to which it is difficult to attach any sepulchral significance. Suppose we look at the painting in this wise. The influence of Asiatic—mind, I do not say Egyptian—art and religion upon the monuments which have been discovered in the bowels of Italy is a fact of which the truth becomes every day more apparent. Especially is this the case with those dogmas which prevailed in antiquity on the destiny which awaited the soul after death. The struggles recounted in the *Zeud Avesta*, or liturgical books of the Persians, between the good and evil genii, who made it their duty to protect and assault respectively the soul of the departed, find their counterpart in the pictorial illustrations of similar combats which we meet with in the cemeteries of ancient Italy. I should further remark that, in the Persian religion, to the cock or dog was assigned the task of aiding the good genii in their protection of their soul—a point of some importance with reference to the painting before us, and which I think ought to be borne in mind in all sepulchral monuments where the bird is introduced, unless some more obvious interpretation at once arrest our assent. Nor is this all. The representation of the soul under the aspect of a figure mounted on horseback, riding to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," is one perfectly familiar to the archaeologist. Not less so is the fact that black is the colour by which the evil genii of sepulchral demonology are distinguished from the good. I am aware that to attempt to discuss any monument of ancient art without being in possession of such ample and minute details as cannot necessarily find a place in a journal like yours is a task of no ordinary difficulty, not to say rashness. Still I think, if your correspondent, H. W., would look at the painting from the standing point furnished him by the above imperfect remarks, he might not be unwilling to suppose that the artist's intention was to represent the departure of a soul from this life, its retreat, so to speak, being covered by the good genii engaged in combat with the evil ones. It is not impossible that some details in your drawing might then require some modification, the fruit of a closer inspection of the monument.

C. K. W.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.—Letters from Athens mention that the new American Minister is leaving nothing undone to prove to the Greek population that his Government is on the most friendly terms with the Emperor of Russia. With reference to my letter a few days ago, on the visit of the King and Queen to the Russian church, and that in the *Moniteur* corroborating it, they again state that their Majesties were received by the whole personnel of the Russian Legation in full uniform, and by the clergy in their robes, and that hymns were chanted on the occasion. The letters do not speak of a "Te Deum" in particular, or of the consecration of the church. This, however, is not of so much importance. What is important is the character of a manifestation in favour of Russia, which the visit under such circumstances was understood to have, and the effect produced on the Greeks, who would not give so innocent an interpretation to the incident. M. Persiani, the Russian Envoy, appears on excellent terms with the Minister of the United States. He paid a visit the other day to the American frigate in the bay, and was received with the greatest honours. All this, of course, is interpreted by the Greeks as a sign of close amity, and perhaps more, existing between the Emperor Alexander and the United States' Government. Another letter speaks of a proposal made by the American Minister to the Greek Government with a view to relieving it from the protectorate of France and England, namely, the payment by the United States of the sum due to France and England, on condition that the island of Milo should be given as security for ninety years.

M. Buoncompagni, who has been elected President of the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies, filled the same functions last year. He is a member of the Left Centre, and was the candidate of the majority who support the Ministers.

Mlle. Crivelli's engagement at the Grand Opera, Paris, being about to terminate, the director has been authorised by Government to offer her a renewal of her contract, but an augmentation of salary is spoken of, the amount of which seems incredible—180,000 francs a year!

The Imperial Commission, having received intimation that certain august personages are shortly to arrive in Paris, have requested those exhibitors whose products still remain in the various galleries of the Palace of Industry and the Fine Arts to leave them in their places until the 30th inst.

Professor Nager, of Lucerne, was lately robbed on Mount Parnassus by brigands, who stole his watch, telescope, and ring, and abused him violently when they found he was too poor to be held to ransom.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SQUADRON IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL SIR E. LYONS.

Admiralty, Nov. 20, 1855.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea:—

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, Nov. 6, 1855.

Sir,—The accompanying copy of a letter from Captain Sherard Osborn, of the *Vesuvius*, with its several inclosures, will place the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in possession of a detailed account of the active and energetic proceedings of the squadron in the Sea of Azoff, under the command of that valuable officer.

The enterprise, which was undertaken and so successfully carried out by Commander J. E. Commereil, of the *Weser*, in crossing the isthmus of Arabat, and in destroying a large quantity of forage on the Crimean shore of the Sivash, reflects great credit on that officer, and adds still further proof of his having deserved that promotion which their Lordships have lately been pleased to confer upon him. The gallantry of William Rickard, Quartermaster of the *Weser*, deserves to be particularly mentioned, and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' favourable consideration for the medal and gratuity for distinguished service.

Lieutenant Geo. F. Day, commanding the *Recruit*, has also displayed his usual activity and zeal in harassing the enemy on the north-east coast of the Sea of Azoff; and I regret to find that his foot has been severely injured by the recoil of a gun. I am, &c. (Signed) EDMUND LYONS, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*, at Sea, Oct. 23, 1855.

Sir,—I am now returning westward towards Ghenitohi, having been employed with her Majesty's ships named in the margin (*Curlew*, *Recruit*, *Ardent*), since the 9th October, 1855, along the north coast of this sea as far as Taganrog.

On Crooked Spit, as well as Bielosarai or White House Spit, the enemy had established a large force in the remains of the old fishing establishments, and constructed a series of rifle-pits and breastworks, from which they opened fire upon any of our vessels taking shelter under those points; and as the enemy had a number of boats with them, with which they could easily board a vessel in distress, I thought it right to destroy the latter and dislodge the men.

The *Recruit*, Lieutenant Geo. F. Day, came in collision with them on the 15th instant, and, although he could not dislodge the riflemen, he succeeded in destroying seven launches and five large fisheries, in spite of the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

Lieut. Day, I am sorry to say, received a severe injury of the foot by the accidental explosion of an 8-inch gun, but he speaks in high terms of the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Wm. Parker, second master of the *Recruit*, executed the service intrusted to him.

On the 20th October the *Ardent*, Lieut. Hubert Campion, drove in a large force of cavalry which attempted to prevent him approaching Crooked or Krivaia Spit, and he likewise destroyed three boats.

On the 24th October the weather was sufficiently favourable to enable me to get the *Vesuvius* close enough to force the enemy from their rifle-pits upon the Bielosarai Spit. At one p.m. the small-armed men and marines of this ship landed, under Lieut. Chatham H. Stode, Mr. R. R. Armstrong, mate, and Mr. H. D. R. Farquharson, midshipman, supported by the ship and boats.

Directly the enemy saw their escape threatened they beat a rapid retreat, though fully 150 in number, and effected their escape by a superior knowledge of the paths through the swamps.

Lieutenant Stode then destroyed their posts, which had been recently reconstructed; they were eight in number, and calculated to house 200 men; besides these, eleven fine boats and an extensive fishery were set fire to near the town of Alti.

The *Recruit*, Lieutenant Day, at the same time destroyed in the neighbourhood of Marioupol two large fisheries and some fine launches, mounted on regular travelling land-carriages, and in the evening we were complete masters of the only portion of the coast the enemy have attempted to re-establish themselves upon; and, as the frosts have already set in, I am in hopes that they will not be able to recover their ground before next spring.

The extraordinary efforts made by the enemy to prosecute their fisheries upon this coast are the best proof of their impotence.

They sometimes move down 200 or 300 soldiers, who escort large launches placed upon carriages, and arabas drawn by oxen laden with nets and gear, as well as fishermen to work them.

The fish, directly they are caught, are carted off into the interior; and, when it is remembered that we have destroyed some hundred and odd launches upon one spit alone, some idea can be formed of the immense quantity of fish consumed on this coast; and, in proof of its being a large item in the sustenance of Russian soldiers, I would remind you that hundreds of tons of salted and dried fish were found and destroyed by us in the first destruction of the military depôts at Ghenitohi in May last.

This report is closed at Ghenitohi, where I had the satisfaction of learning, as the inclosed letter from Lieutenant Commereil will show, that he had succeeded in destroying a large collection of forage and corn at the entrance of the Selgar or Kara-Su River.

The zeal and enterprise displayed by Lieutenant Commereil on this occasion, as well as whenever any service has to be performed, is most conspicuous; and his judgment in seizing the only good opportunity that has occurred for some time to cross Arabat Spit, and traverse the Putrid Sea, deserves to be particularly called to your notice. The quartermaster, William Rickard, praised so highly by Lieutenant Commereil, was one of my boat's crew. I fully concur in the high character given of him.

I have, &c. (Signed) SHERARD OSBORN, Captain and Senior Officer in the Sea of Azoff. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., &c., G.C.B.

Her Majesty's Steam Gun-vessel *Weser*, Ghenitohi, Oct. 12, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that on the evening of the 10th inst. I determined, in obedience to your discretionary orders, to launch a boat across the Spit of Arabat, and destroy large quantities of corn and forage, stored on the banks of Kara-Su and Salghi Rivers, on the Crimean shore of the Sivash; the proximity of a guard-house and signal station, also the distance the corn lay from the beach, rendered anything but a night surprise impracticable.

Having left the *Weser* in charge of Mr. Haswell, second master, and accompanied by Mr. Lillingston, mate, a quartermaster, and two seamen, assisted by a party, we hauled a small prize boat across the Spit, embarked in her, and at half-past four a.m. reached the opposite side.

Landing with the petty officer and one man, I forded the above-mentioned rivers, and at a distance of about two miles and a half from the boat arrived at the corn and forage we were in search of, stacked on the banks of the Salghir River, evidently for transmission by water, as the river was perfectly navigable for barges, the sides being cut, and towing-paths on either bank.

In a short time the forage and corn, amounting to about 400 tons, was totally destroyed; not, however, without alarming the guard, and from 20 to 30 mounted Cossacks, who were encamped in a village close at hand. On our retreating we were so hard pressed by them that, but for the circumstance of the last 200 yards being mud, and the cover of rifles from Mr. Lillingston and a man who remained in the boat, we could hardly have escaped capture. Having recrossed the Spit we returned to the *Weser* by eight a.m.

I must bring to your notice the excellent behaviour of the small party who accompanied me, more especially that of William Rickard, quartermaster, who, although much fatigued himself, remained to assist the other seaman who, from exhaustion, had fallen in the mud, and was unable to extricate himself, notwithstanding the enemy were keeping up a heavy fire on us, at the distance of thirty or forty yards as we crossed the mud.

Trusting my proceedings will meet with your approval, I have, &c. (Signed) J. E. COMMEREIL, Lieutenant Commanding.

H.M.S. *Recruit*, off Berdiansk, Oct. 13, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you a report of my proceedings since leaving her Majesty's ship *Curlew* at this place on the 15th. According to my orders I steered for my cruising-ground between the Dolga Bank and Whitehouse Spit. When off the latter place, observing a number of men and boats engaged in fishing, and also that many large fishing storehouses had been built since my late visit here on the 14th of last month, I hauled close in to the shore, anchoring the *Recruit* about 700 yards off, with the intention of landing with my boats and destroying all I could as soon as I had driven back the troops who were coming down in great numbers, both cavalry and infantry, to prevent us; the former we soon disposed of, but the latter, scattering themselves about in twos and threes, threw themselves on the ground, creeping along so that we could not see them to stop their advance with our shells from the ship; I therefore resolved to land at once, in hopes, by the quickness of our movements, to get our work over before they could possibly close on us. Unfortunately for me, I regret to say that whilst directing the pointing of an 8-inch gun to where I believed some of these riflemen to be (just as I was on the point of going into the boat to land), the gun, from some unaccountable cause, went off, and, in recoiling, the whole weight of both gun and carriage came down on my left foot, injuring it very severely and breaking several bones, which I fear will lay me up for some time.

I was thus rendered incapable of landing, so sent Mr. Parker, Second Master of this ship, on shore in charge of the boats and landing party, who succeeded in carrying out my instructions as to the destruction of all the boats there (seven in number), many new fishing-nets of great length, five large new fishing establishments, full of quantities of fishing-tackle and other gear. This service he performed in a most gallant manner, and much to my satisfaction, as they were the whole time exposed to a very smart and annoying fire from the enemy's concealed infantry (at a very short distance), who, in spite of our fire from the ship, had managed to creep down close to them, favoured by the inequality of the ground and the long grass, so that our party had to make a long detour (covered by a hot fire of rifles from the *Recruit*) to prevent them being cut off, and to get to their boats. The Russians kept up a constant fire of rifles from the lighthouse, in which they had succeeded in lodging themselves, upon the boats, and then upon the ship, which we returned with rifles only, and I think to some purpose, until we weighed and shifted further out. Not a man was hit, though ship and boat were many times. As I did not wish to injure the lighthouse, I did not attempt to fire, so as to dislodge them, with shot or shell from the guns.

The 17th I stood along the spit to see if any more boats or nets could be found along the shore where I could destroy them, as also to drive away a number of troops I saw hidden behind some banks, and at the same time to try and set fire with carcasses to a number of new stores built on the broad part of the spit high up, but too far off for me, with my small force, to attempt to land and destroy.

I could see no more boats; but their perseverance in thus rebuilding these houses, boats, and nets, with the fact of so many troops being there to protect them, tells its own tale—that they must be much in want of provisions.

I have, &c. (Signed) GEO. F. DAY, Captain Osborn, Senior Officer. Lieutenant Commander.

In consideration of the services mentioned in the above despatches:—Lieut. George Flett Day has been promoted to the rank of Commander; and Mr. William H. Parker will be promoted to the rank of Master so soon as he shall be qualified; and a medal and £15 gratuity, for conspicuous gallantry, have been awarded to William Rickard, Quartermaster of her Majesty's ship *Weser*.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Two divisions of the British Swiss Legion, under Colonel Dickson, to the number of 1400 of all ranks, embarked at Portsmouth on the 18th for Balacava.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the 57th Regiment, now on active service in the Crimea, have subscribed their working pay to create a fund for the widows and orphans of soldiers who have died in the Crimea.

LORD PANMURE intends to accept the services of a certain number of Militia regiments who may feel disposed to volunteer for duty at the Cape of Good Hope.

A NUMBER of medals for distinguished service has been received at head-quarters of the Royal Sappers and Miners at Woolwich, for distribution among the following non-commissioned officers and privates, all of whom, with one exception, are still serving at the seat of war, whence a representation of their services has been forwarded:—Colour-Sergeants Henry McDonald and Michael McLeod; Corporals Joseph J. Stanton and Samuel Cole; Second Corporals John Paul and William Trimble; Lance-Corporals Joseph Thomas Collins, William Jenkins, and Charles Kintry; Privates William Harvey, William Orr, William Bruce, Alexander McCaughey, James Moncur, Neil McInnes, and Andrew Fairservice.

The largest slip in England is the new one in Chatham Dockyard. Its dimensions are:—300 feet long, 114 feet wide, and 90 feet high. It was commenced in 1851, and has sixty iron pillars and six travellers. The ends are glazed. A 30-gun floating battery is to be built in it immediately, to be ready for launching in March next. An additional length of 40 feet is being given to the second and third wet docks at Chatham, to admit of the largest vessels in the navy being floated in for repairs.

THERE are now under Government contract as war ships about 240 steamers and 200 sailing ships. The maximum price paid by the Government for the hire of these vessels is £2 15s. per ton per month, and the minimum price is 10s. per ton per month.

ALTHOUGH upwards of 600 soldiers were draughted from Winchester barracks a week or two since, the depot battalion is at present 2000 strong. Of these a large proportion consists of recruits for one of the celebrated fighting regiments (the 65th).

It is stated that there are 200 iron gun and mortar boat buildings, or ordered to be built, by contract, for the Crown by British and Scotch shipbuilders. They will be all steamers, and the mortar-boats will be so built as to form pontoon-bridges.

A STRONG dépôt of the Royal Sappers and Miners is to be formed at Chatham of 800 men, for the purpose of having a number so efficient as to be in constant readiness for embarkation. The number of the engineer officers, including Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, is nearly ninety. The huts adjacent to the Military Barracks are nearly ready, and will be occupied by 500 Sappers and Miners from Woolwich, who will complete the number for the dépôt.

MAJOR-GENERAL COLLINGWOOD DICKSON, R.A., who behaved so gallantly at Alma and Inkerman, has left town, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Lyons, R.A., and other officers of his suite, en route for Kertch, to take command of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent.

THE reappearance of Sir Colin Campbell at the United Service Club on Saturday last created quite a sensation among those who were fortunate enough to be present on his arrival. Many of his old companions in arms in the Peninsular and Indian campaigns congregated about the gallant veteran, and welcomed his return with greener laurels and from recent victories with a cordial warmth and enthusiasm that must have been highly gratifying to the brave old soldier.

THE *Pactolus*, a screw-steamer of 653 tons burden, and 180-horse power, has arrived at the Arsenal wharf at Woolwich, and has commenced discharging her cargo of 350 tons of 13-inch shell from the Liverpool foundry. Several schooners have been hauled alongside the quay to discharge shot and shell.

A COMMITTEE of Officers of the Royal Artillery is at present sitting for the purpose of bettering the condition of the men and their rations, which have been seriously affected by the present high price of provisions. The regimental allowance per man per day having advanced to nearly double the price it has usually been, i.e., one pound of meat and one pound of bread for 4d.; whereas the contract price for meat is 6d. per pound, and the bread is 2½d. per pound, making the day's rations 4½d. more.

THE following changes in the quarters of Militia regiments have been decided on:—The South Lincoln, from Portsmouth to Cork; the 2nd Royal Cheshire, Plymouth to Dublin; West Norfolk, Aldershot to Castlebar; West Kent, Aldershot to Galway; 2nd Warwickshire, Aldershot to Belfast; 5th Lancashire, Aldershot to Clonmel; Westmeath Rifles, Cork to Plymouth; Galway, Athlone to Naas (preparing to embark for England); North Tipperary, Clonmel to Tralee; Fermanagh, Newry to Dundalk; Louth, Dundalk to Cavan; North Mayo, Castlebar to Sligo; County Limerick, Curragh to Liverpool.

EVERY available mechanic is now employed upon the construction of the dispatch gun-boats at the Dockyard at Pembroke Dock. They will very shortly be ready for launching, and being built upon a diagonal principle, like the *Agamemnon*, 91, will prove to be of very great strength. The various works now in progress are being carried on with energy, and the contractors have an immense number of men in their employ; yet such is the demand for labour that every applicant is almost immediately taken on. The dry dock is now being lengthened, at a cost of £10,000, and two new slips are to be constructed, with a boat basin, at a cost for this year of £20,000. The establishment will now soon be lighted with gas, the greater portion of the necessary preparations having been made. The expense of thus lighting the dockyard will be £2000.

As it had become known that an experimental gun of very peculiar construction was to be proved at the Royal Arsenal butt at Woolwich on Monday morning, a number of scientific gentlemen connected with the metal foundries, and others interested in the result of the experiment, were in attendance at one p.m. The proof was conducted by Colonel Wilmot, Superintendent of Royal Gun Factories; Captain Vandeleur, Instructor of Artillery; and some officers of the proof and other departments. The gun was a 63-pounder, made of cast steel, and manufactured by Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, in Prussia, for Captain Creuse, Royal Engineers, whose brother was likewise present at the trial. It was supposed to be the largest piece of cast steel ever manufactured, and weighs between three and four tons. A chemise, or outward covering of cast iron, had been made for it by Messrs. Walker, which brought its weight up to nine tons. The proof-charge was 25 lb. of gunpowder, one wad, and one of the projectiles made by the inventors, and intended for service with the gun. This shot was of a conical shape, about two feet in length, weighing 2 cwt. 1 lb. 7 lb. The quantity of powder used was less than the proportion of an ordinary 63-pounder by 3 lb. At the first discharge the gun burst, scattering the fragments high into the air, large pieces flying in various directions, the muzzle portion going forward with the shot several yards; the shot took the proper direction, and was only dished in the steel butt. The sensation at the result was very great, as some supposed it capable of resisting any amount of powder. Its declared value was £1500.



## THE CURRENCY CONGRESS.

On the 5th of December a public meeting will be held at the London Tavern to protest against the continuance of the monetary system created by the Bank Charter Act of 1844. Invitations have been sent to influential gentlemen resident in the great provincial towns, and a numerous attendance is expected. On the day following the meeting a Currency Congress will be held, when a petition to both Houses of the Legislature will be framed, praying that the Act of 1844 be not renewed. By a clause in the Act Government is empowered, after the 1st of August, 1855, to give notice to the Directors of the Bank that the existing arrangement shall terminate, and, on payment of the debt due to that establishment, all its privileges will expire. Considering this movement of vital importance to all classes engaged in the pursuits of industry, we hope it may be conducted with energy and judgment, and that all parties will agree to waive any controversy on minor details, so that they may concentrate their whole strength in placing gold at its market price in national legal-tender money of the realm of England.

There is a view of this subject which too frequently escapes observation, but it is one of grave importance. Every one knows that trade resolves itself into barter, and that barter is the interchange of equivalents; but, in a very material sense, this rule is violated under our monetary system. If we exchange cottons or woollens for wheat, the equivalency is preserved; but when we exchange gold for wheat the case is very different; for in the former case commodities alone are bartered for commodities; while in the latter we part not only with gold as a commodity, but with gold as our legal tender. When this happens the Bank puts on the screw—discounts rise, and production is arrested. Such is the position in which the country is now placed; and it will be the duty of the Currency Congress to impress on Parliament the folly of a system which restricts the operations of industry at the very time when the necessities of war require the fullest development of all our available resources.

Why are we called upon to make these enormous sacrifices? Simply to maintain what is called the convertibility of the bank-note. Writing in 1840, Mr. Jones Loyd said:—"It is not sufficient merely to ordain, as Peel's Bill (of 1819) did, the convertibility of the notes; it is further necessary to see that effectual means are provided for that end. It is now discovered that there is a liability to excessive issues of paper, even while that paper is convertible at will; and that, to preserve the value of a paper circulation, not only must that paper be convertible into metallic money, but the whole of its oscillations must be made to correspond exactly, both in time and amount, with what would be the oscillations of a metallic currency, as indicated by the state of the bullion. Such a system, therefore, for the management of the circulation must be constructed as shall secure that due and steady regulation of the amount of the issues through which alone any permanent security for their convertibility can be maintained." It was in consequence of this advice that the Act of 1844 was passed, and it was styled the "complement" to the Act of 1819. It is plain that neither of these measures gave us a legal tender suited to the trade of the country, which ought to have been the object of a wise legislation; nothing more was done than to secure the convertibility of the notes into gold at a fixed price. To this all other considerations were sacrificed. No provision was made for the state of war or a scarcity of breadstuffs; panics were anticipated in cycles of every five or six years; but these were utterly disregarded, and the authors of the bill were completely indifferent to periodical suspensions of labour in the manufacturing districts. All that they cared about was the convertibility of the note. The system assumes that the be-all and end-all of monetary legislation is the retention of a single commodity, gold; and it avows that, when a country is in a state bordering upon famine, the supply of gold is more important than the supply of bread. If the bullionists were consistent, not a single bank-note ought to be in existence; the circulation ought to be exclusively metallic; that is the test by which their principles are to be tried; and we will now show that the mixed circulation of gold and paper is a "delusion, a mockery, a snare."

Government owes a debt to the Bank of fourteen millions, which it cannot pay in gold, while it compels all her Majesty's subjects to pay their debts and taxes in gold; moreover, it tells her Majesty's subjects that they shall not be permitted to trade or earn their bread in the sweat of their brows, unless they find gold which the Government itself is unable to find. It says to the Bank, as we cannot pay you what we owe, we will allow you to violate the law and issue notes to the extent of fourteen millions without any metallic reserve; and, while we tax the people to pay you three per cent interest on the debt, we will empower you to tax the people in the shape of discounts as much as you can extract on your inconvertible notes. Thus the Bank derives two distinct profits from the debt, and yet its notes are mere wind bills, as it is not bound to keep gold to represent the fourteen millions, but only for those notes which may be in excess of these fourteen millions. When it has a difficulty in getting these wind bills into circulation, it tempts the unwary, by low discounts, to borrow and expand their trade; and, when it finds that it has more wind bills out than it can conveniently redeem, it rapidly raises discounts and ruins those it has beguiled. Thus, through a system at once arbitrary and delusive, the Bank is made a despot to the community, while she is herself a slave to circumstances; resembling him of olden time who, though playing the tyrant over others, was himself enslaved to secret alarms, and over whose throne a naked sword was suspended by a single thread.

If the Currency Congress put an end to this iniquitous system, which periodically makes labour the victim of usury, it will deserve well of the country. A nobler field of exertion was never open to patriotism. With their success Free-trade will become a reality; the merchant would conduct his business without fear of panic; industry would never be driven into compulsory idleness; production and consumption would increase from year to year; and the revenue would improve, while the pressure of taxation would be lightened. Let the Currency Congress bear in mind the counsel of Junius—that "there is no extremity of distress which ought of itself to reduce a great nation to despair." It is not the disorder, but the physician; it is not a casual concurrence of calamitous circumstances, it is the pernicious hand of Government which can alone make a whole people desperate."

Hamburg letters state that the Swedish Government has contracted a loan of five millions of Swedish dollars with the house of Saloman and Heine, to be expended for purposes connected with the present high price of provisions.

Ehren hundred workwomen have been employed at Metz for more than three months in making gaiters for the army of the East. The average amount of their daily earnings was 1s. 25c., which was surpassed by women who were assisted by children.

The latest statistics of the passenger traffic between England and France show that the aggregate number from and to Boulogne during the past month was 17,006, against 10,661 in October, 1854, the increase being 6345, or 60 per cent.

A brisk trade has sprung up between Marseilles and Kamiesch. Several private steamers and sailing vessels have been placed on that line, and every vessel which leaves Marseilles takes out a rich cargo.

## WAR OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 533.)

BLAKISTON (Lawrence), Lieutenant 62nd Foot, who fell at the storming of the Redan on the 8th Sept., was third son of Major Blakiston, of Moberley Hall, Cheshire (the author of "Twelve Years' Military Adventure"), and nephew of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart. He was twice wounded on the advance; and, still continuing to lead his men, was killed by a cannon-shot on the top of the Redan. His loss is deeply deplored in the regiment, both as an able officer and worthy and amiable gentleman.

EMAN (Lieut.-Col.), C.B., 41st Foot, who fell at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th September, entered the British Army as Ensign in 1836; he became a Major in 1852, and a Lieut.-Colonel the 6th November, 1854. Lieut.-Colonel Eman served in Spain with the British Legion from July, 1835, to January, 1836, and was present in the various skirmishes with the enemy during that period. He was with the 41st throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, and obtained a medal. He shared in the engagements of the Pishan Valley, Candahar, Goaine, and Ghuznee, the taking of Cabool, the expedition into Kohistan, and in the capture of Istalif. In the Crimea he was in every action, and he was particularly distinguished at Inkerman. He has left a widow and three young children. He was, at the time of his glorious death, only in his thirty-eighth year.

GRAHAM (Thomas), Lieut.-Col. 1st Regiment, who died at Haslar Hospital on the 2nd inst., of dysentery, contracted in the Crimea, and accelerated by going into the trenches on the 8th Sept., was youngest son of the late General Alexander Graham Stirling, of Duchray and Auchyle, North Britain. He was aged forty-six; and is deeply and truly lamented. Lieut.-Col. Graham entered the Army as an Ensign the 21st May, 1826, and became a Major the 3rd May, 1844, and a Brevet Lieut.-Colonel the 20th June, 1854.

HAYTER (William), Deputy-Assistant-Commissary Field-Train Department, who was killed at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th Sept., by a shell in one of the batteries, where he had volunteered to take the place of a wounded sergeant. Hayter when but thirteen years old was a trumpeter in the Artillery; he was afterwards a corporal and sergeant, and served for eleven years in the Artillery at the Cape of Good Hope.

OGILVY (Balfour), Colonel, who died of cholera at Balaclava on the 12th of July last, was the eldest son of Colonel William Balfour, a well-known Peninsular officer, who commanded the 40th Regiment in some of our most brilliant engagements in the last war. Colonel Balfour was a Company's officer, and served in India for ten years. He married Miss Ogilvy, of Tannadice House, Forfarshire, N.B.; and, upon her succeeding to the property, he took the name of Ogilvy. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant, an active and intelligent magistrate, and his loss as a good landlord, hospitable and social friend, will be long felt by those among whom he lived. Taking a very decided view as to the wrongs that Russia was inflicting on an inoffensive Power, Colonel Ogilvy and his old friend and brother officer General Cannon offered their services to Lord Clarendon; and her Majesty's Government, on Lord Clarendon's recommendation, appointed them officers on special service at the seat of war. Upon their presenting themselves to Omer Pacha, that great Commander very gladly received them, and gave them important commands in the Turkish army. Colonel Balfour Ogilvy assisted General Cannon in that eminently successful strategic movement which reinforced the almost exhausted garrison of Silistria with 5000 fresh troops. This opportune relief was the immediate cause of the Russians raising the siege, which they did a few days after Cannon's troops entered the fortress. He was with the gallant Butler at the time he received his death shot at Arab Tabia, and assisted in carrying that brave officer from the battery to the town. The passage of the Danube and signal success of the Turks at Giurgevo was mainly owing to the gallantry and generalship displayed by Colonel Ogilvy on that occasion; indeed, he may be allowed the honour of having finished the Danubian Campaign, as Giurgevo was the last place on the Danube that the Turks and Russians met. But the triumphs of the day had for him its corresponding sorrow, for three of his old friends (one a near relative) were killed. They were English officers, and had joined him a few days previous to the battle of Giurgevo. Frequent attacks of ague fever (a malady common to the Danubian marshes) had so much impaired his health, that he was obliged to return to England in the latter part of September, 1854; but, thanks to his native air and a naturally robust constitution, he soon rallied, when he lost no time in returning to the seat of war. At Eupatoria he commanded three thousand Turks, and assisted greatly in the defence of that fortress in 1855. He was conspicuous here for his energy, coolness under fire, and presence of mind in critical moments. Omer Pacha, conceiving a great estimation for him, wished to attach him to his Staff; but Colonel Ogilvy, thinking that the best work would be at the head-quarters of the Allies, obtained a separate command and went to Balaclava, where he was regarded by every one who knew him as a brave and good officer. Shortly after he proceeded to the Sea of Azoff with the command of five thousand Turks, and took an active part in all our successes there. When at Kerch his health again gave way, and, after much persuasion, he accepted a medical certificate to return home on leave, and he arrived at Balaclava on his way to England in a very weak state, when, in a few hours, he fell another victim to that awful scourge, cholera. He was buried at the head-quarters of the English Army, and the officers who served under him, together with his personal friends in the Crimea, have erected a handsome monument to his memory. Omer Pacha considered his death as a very great loss, and one that could with great difficulty be supplied. And her Majesty's Government have shown their appreciation of his highly-distinguished and meritorious services both in word and deed. Colonel Ogilvy received the order of the Medjidie, the gold medal for distinguished conduct, a medal for Silistria, one for Giurgevo, and the Crimean medal from the English Government. It is satisfactory to know that the Government has very creditably awarded to Mrs. Ogilvy a Colonel's widow's pension, and has granted to Colonel Ogilvy's second son a commission without purchase. This young gentleman has just joined the 34th Regiment, and gives every promise of following in the footsteps of his worthy and gallant father.

ROSS (Charles Cornwallis), Captain 3rd Regiment (the Buffs), was born April 5th, 1827, and entered the Army in December, 1845, as Ensign in the 52nd Regiment, then serving in Canada, where he proceeded in May, 1846, and returned to England with the regiment in August, 1847. In 1853 he exchanged into the Buffs, and joined that regiment at Malta in July. In the autumn of 1854 the Buffs were ordered to Athens, and in April, 1855, joined the army before Sebastopol. On the night of the 31st August Capt. Ross was in command of a party of his regiment covering a working party of another regiment in the advanced sap before the Redan. An Engineer officer came round and remarked that some of the sentries might be pushed further forward. Captain Ross immediately said that he would go forward and examine the ground himself. He asked another officer of his regiment to go with him, and they had reached a slight hollow where some men of the 97th Regiment had been killed the night before, and were looking at their accoutrements. Captain Ross observed that he would send a fatigue party for them, when a strong Russian picket, who had crept up unperceived, fired a volley at about ten yards distance. His companion most fortunately escaped with a very slight wound; but Captain Ross has never been heard of since, nor have any traces of him been found. He must, therefore, either have been killed on the spot or have been so badly wounded as to have died very soon afterwards in Sebastopol. On the 13th of October Prince Gortschakoff replied to General Simpson's third inquiry by stating that Captain Ross was not in the hands of the Russians. Captain Ross bore the character of an "excellent hard-working officer, very attentive to the wants and comforts of his men, and one in whom the men had very great confidence." Captain Ross was eldest son of Mr. and Lady Mary Ross, and is the fourth grandson of the second and last Marquis Cornwallis who has fallen in the Crimea within ten months. His other grandfather, General Ross, was the intimate friend and companion in arms of the first Marquis Cornwallis, whom he accompanied to America and India.

ROOKE (William Frederick Augustus), Captain 47th Regiment, died on the 1st October last from the effects of a wound received at the attack on the Redan on the 8th Sept. He was Brigade Major of the Second Division; and, when fatally struck, was with Colonel Windham, then commanding the Brigade. Captain Rooker was wounded on the head, early in the day, by a piece of shell, and as there was no fracture of bone the wound was not considered to be of a very serious character. The mischief subsequently proved to be deeper than was anticipated; and though for some time under orders to leave for England, at the recommendation of a medical board, he was not in a fit state to bear the removal. He was an active, intelligent officer, and, from his industry and experience, the loss of his services as Brigade Major will be much felt. He is deeply regretted, not only in his own but in all the regiments of the Brigade. This officer was one of a numerous family who have served their country in the Army and Navy. He was the third and youngest son of Charles Rooker, Esq., of Westwood House, near Colchester, who himself served in the Royal Artillery, in Egypt, under Abercrombie. Captain W.F.A. Rooker accompanied his regiment to the East in March, 1854. At the commencement of the war he was never absent from his duty for a day, and was present in every engagement up to the fall of Sebastopol, sharing in the arduous duties of the trenches during the winter, and was placed on the staff in the spring of the present year.

(To be continued.)

SCOTCH FACTORY GIRLS IN BOSTON.—Among the passengers by the ship *Star of Europe*, which arrived at this port on Wednesday, from Liverpool, were about sixty Scotch girls, engaged to work in the factories here. They are mostly young, neatly dressed, and some of them are quite good-looking.—*Boston Traveller*.

## WOUNDED RUSSIANS AT THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

ON receiving a copy of your interesting Paper of the 6th October, I was much surprised on reading a letter headed "Battle of the Tchernaya," signed "Wm. John Caspe, Rector of Falmouth, and Assistant Chaplain to the Forces," on the subject of the wounded on that battle-field, and containing grave imputations and reflections on the want of humanity of the British medical officers in their department.

Had the reverend gentleman confined himself to chronicling his own "good Samaritan" deeds I should not quarrel with him; but when he deliberately proceeds to charge his own countrymen with that want of humanity which they justly pride themselves in possessing as a national trait, I can only say that he has not only stated that which is not true, but that which is untrue, mischievous, and wicked—as I cannot see what object could be gained or answered by exposing that which, even if true, could have only been accidental or unavoidable; and I consider that he ought to be officially called upon to retract the base calumny he has been guilty of towards the officers of this army.

I was for several hours present on that dreadful field as well as Mr. Caspe, who, by-the-by, has no business there at all (unless he professes the religion of the Greek Church), and saw several British cavalry surgeons engaged in the performance of their painful and self-imposed duty, exposed to that fire which the reverend gentleman appears to have innocently imagined was only intended for himself and his white horse. I likewise rode a white horse, and beg modestly to claim a very small share of the fire of the Russian "heavy guns," which your Correspondent wishes to monopolize; and I am somewhat at a loss to understand how he could have managed to place the knapsacks of the wounded under their heads when it is well known they had no knapsacks with them, or how the operation of placing them there could be performed without dismounting, as he states he was unable to dismount from a hurt in his leg. I can readily imagine his Reverence to have been so flustered at the novel position in which he found himself—probably enhanced by the difficulty he must have experienced in keeping his seat on his prancing charger under a fire "directed against him" amidst the "shouting, sounding of bugles, and flying to arms"—as to have been unable in such a scene of confusion to distinguish a British medical officer; but I beg to assure you and your readers, as a direct contradiction to his statements, that British surgeons were present when they could be spared, and that Surgeons Crosse and Massey, of the 11th Hussars and 17th Lancers, who had their instruments with them, performed some capital operations on the field, and with others (Dr. Elliott, Artillery; Surgeon Wall, 38th; Assistant-surgeon Davis, 50th; and some others whose names I do not remember) rendered every assistance in their power. I know likewise that Dr. Hall was there, and waggons and mule-litters; and that the Inspector-General of Hospitals himself accompanied the waggons and litters that were sent to the field at five o'clock the following morning. That more medical officers of the infantry were not present is due to the fact that all the troops in front of Sebastopol were under arms, and confined to camp by order of the various Generals commanding divisions, who were expecting an attack on the whole of our position. I am likewise enabled to state that several civil surgeons, from the General Hospital in Camp, proceeded to the field at an early hour the following morning, but were warned back by the French sentries. So much for the truth of your Correspondent's letter. I cannot help observing, when a person in the position of a clergyman makes statements to the public reflecting upon others, for which his profession may offer a natural guarantee, he cannot be too careful in strictly ascertaining their correctness, as well as application; and I would seriously advise him, when he next proceeds to the field of battle, mounted on his war horse, to charge the enemy instead of the Medical Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. MOUTAT,

October 27th, before Sebastopol.

Staff-Surgeon First Class.

## THE ISLAND OF KAWAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Island of Kawan, one of the most picturesque objects in the neighbourhood of Auckland, is distant some thirty miles to the northward of the capital of New Zealand, and forms one of the principal leading points for vessels entering the Hauraki gulf. It is one of the numerous estates of the North British Australian Land Company, and is chiefly valuable on account of the rich vein of copper ore that traverses the whole island, and which is now being worked under the able direction and management of Mr. Berger, who, having arrived from England some nine months since, has, in spite of great difficulties, succeeded in keeping the greater portion of the Cornish miners sent out by the company, and in erecting an engine-house and engine of some fifty-horse power, fully capable of keeping the mine free from water for a considerable distance below its present depth. The mine itself is situated on the beach, with one of its principal levels running some distance under the sea.

A small landslip, close to the adit level, has disclosed the copper ore cropping out in considerable quantities, with a green oxidised appearance, and about ten feet thick. Beneath this there are three other levels, at 9, 14, and 24 fathoms, from which already large quantities of ore have been extracted and sent home under the previous system of management.

Some years since certain gentlemen residing in Auckland, being aware of the richness of the lode, applied to Governor Fitzroy for permission to purchase so many acres of sea in the immediate neighbourhood of the island. Unaware for what purpose so strange an application had been made, their request was granted, when they commenced sinking a shaft beneath the sea; and it was not until some time and money had been expended in litigation that these gentlemen were bought off for £5000, when they received the expressive sobriquet of the Under-Mining Company. The mine is at present perfectly dry, and Mr. Berger proposes to sink the present shaft twenty-four fathoms more, as he finds that the lower he goes the richer becomes the quality of the ore.

The accompanying Sketch represents a view of Mr. Berger's residence, situated about half-a-mile from the mine, in a small shady bay; and, from the highly luxuriant vegetation surrounding it, together with its gentle shelving beach, one of the most romantic and lovely spots to be met with in the whole island. Momona Bay—signifying in the native language rich, fertile—is a small inlet from the more extensive harbour of Bon Accord, which runs about two miles into the centre of the island, and of sufficient depth and safety to shelter a considerable fleet of vessels.

About half a mile up this harbour are situated the smelting-works, which, although not at present in active operation, are still in excellent repair, and capable of smelting five tons and a half of ore per day. Mr. Berger calculates in a few months hence to obtain sufficient ore to keep them in constant work.

The most beautiful forest scenery that can be imagined skirts the banks on each side of the harbour of Bon Accord, the stately and majestic Kanri pine towering above its lesser companions of almost every tree and shrub peculiar to these islands, among which, perhaps, not the least conspicuous is the tall and graceful fern tree. On the hills behind these forests are to be found numerous wild cattle, besides pigs, pigeons, and wild ducks, which will afford ample sport to the fowler.

There is little doubt that in a few years hence this beautiful island will form one of the most favourite resorts for the tourist, the merchant, the Government official, or even the valetudinarian from India, who, in consequence of the recent establishment of steam communication between Auckland and Sydney, are already flocking to visit this most interesting country.

## A SURVIVING NEW ZEALAND CHIEF'S REMINISCENCES OF CAPTAIN COOK'S VISIT.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent at Auckland with the accompanying Sketch of one of the natives of New Zealand who, at the date of the above communication, remembered the visit of our illustrious countryman, Captain Cook. The native whose portrait is here engraved, our Correspondent writes, "is known by the names of Horata and Tanewa, and more familiarly by the Europeans as old 'Hook-nose.' He is a Chief of some importance, and has always evinced much friendship to the settlers." Our Correspondent writes:—

I saw him when on a visit to the newly-discovered gold-field at Coromandel Harbour. As soon as he heard that gold had been found on his land, he was the first Chief who came forward to meet his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Wynyard, and to make arrangements for the Europeans to dig for it. Upon my showing him some specimens of gold which I found on the river Waiau, claimed by him, he said that he should now be content to die—that he had lived many days, but that this day was the brightest of them all. He did not seem to value the consideration of the gain it would be to him, so much as the thought that his land, the place of his ancestors, should be the first to produce gold. He glanced at the time-honoured peak of Motu Tere (Castle Hill), and turning then to the setting sun, appeared to commune with the generation he had outlived. The following is the account he gives of Capt. Cook's visit to Mercury Bay (Witianga). From what he says respecting





THE ISLAND OF KAWAN, NEW ZEALAND.

his own age at the time, it would appear that he must have been about twelve years old:—

We thought that Captain Cook's vessel was a large kind of whale, and the men on board were gods. When we saw them pulling with their backs to the bows of the boats we thought they must have eyes in the back of their heads. When the natives saw the salt pork which was used on board the vessel, they thought it was the flesh of whales—it was so very fat. For some time I was afraid to venture on board, but I did so after some of the men had returned in safety. Some other boys went with me. Captain Cook spoke very little—less than any of the others. He seemed to take most notice of children. He placed his hands on our heads and patted us. By making signs, he got our men to draw a large chart on the deck, with charcoal, of as much of the coast as they were acquainted with, which he copied on paper. As regards the North Cape (Cape Maria Van Diemen), the men took much trouble, by signs, to explain that at this place their spirits, after death, took a plunge to the realms below. Captain Cook seemed much puzzled by the mode of explanation used on this occasion. He gave us the first potatoes we had seen—a double handful. These we planted, and in three years called a great feast to commemorate their introduction, at which, for the first time, they were allowed to be used for food.

After Captain Cook went away we saw another party of Europeans, who got spars of Kahikatea (*Podocarpus excelsus*) from the river Thames, and after that a larger vessel than either of the other two came to the Thames. On taking her departure she fell in with a fishing-canoe which had been driven out to sea. The wind was so strong that, after taking the two young chiefs on board which it contained, she could not again make the land. The two young men were taken to France, and in about two years were brought back in another vessel, which at the same time introduced pigs.

The following story of an act of theft on the part of a native chief named Maru-tu-ahu, at Mercury Bay (Witianga), at the time of Cook's visit, and the subsequent adjudication on it by the natives, tend to illustrate the strong sense of justice so conspicuous among them, which they possess up to the present time. It also shows how much mischief one bad man may produce under such circumstances:—

Among the natives who went to trade with Captain Cook's ship was Maru-tu-ahu, a man who was always stealing. He was so bad a man that if any young man was found stealing, he was, as a proverb, said to be the son of Maru-tu-ahu. The words were quite known in the neighbourhood. He went in a canoe, with eight other men. He sat in the middle—four were in the stern, and four in the bows. He sat on a dog-skin mat. When he got alongside the ship, the gentleman whose business it was to collect the flowers of trees, shells, and things of that kind (the naturalist, it is supposed) made signs to barter for the skin, and, producing a large roll of calico, let the end of it fall into the canoe, and unrolled a considerable quantity—quite a heap. He then took a knife out of his pocket and cut it off, making a sign for the mat to be handed up.

Instead of being obeyed by Maru-tu-ahu, as he should have been, this thief made a sly use of the proverb, *Te uri a Maru-tu-ahu* (the son of Maru-tu-ahu), in order to let his companions know his bad intentions.

They were but too willing to take the hint; and, striking their paddles into the water, made for the shore. The disappointed naturalist disappeared from the deck for a moment, and returned with a double-barrelled gun, with which he took a steady aim over the bulwarks, and fired at the retiring canoe.

In the excitement of the paddling the extent of the injury done by the dis-



THE NEW ZEALAND CHIEF HORATA-TANEWA ("OLD HOOK-NOSE"), CONTEMPORARY WITH CAPTAIN COOK.

charge was not noticed, for Maru-tu-ahu had scarcely altered his position; but upon reaching the shore he was found sitting nearly dead upon the heap of calico, which was dyed with his blood, and before he could be lifted out he expired. The ball had entered his back. A great meeting of natives took place to investigate the matter. They came to an agreement that he had deserved the punishment, and that his death should not be revenged upon the strangers. They said also that as he had paid for the calico by his death it should not be restored, but that he should keep it; and they accordingly wrapped it round him as a winding-sheet. That he had stolen, and was killed for so doing—one for the other. That he should not be deprived of that for which he had given his life. He should keep that for which he had paid. Captain Cook and others landed soon afterwards, and traded as if nothing particular had happened.

CHARLES W. LIGAR.

#### THE HUTT VALLEY AND BRIDGE.—RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

An interesting account of this catastrophe (one of the localities of which is represented in the accompanying Illustration) has been communicated to the *Times* in a letter, dated March 5, from a resident in the Valley of the Hutt river, New Zealand. "We were sitting," says the writer, "round our table with a friend, when, at half-past nine o'clock at night, without the rumbling notice which earthquakes generally give us, the shock commenced; the house waved to and fro, rocked, and jumped, as you might fancy a ship would when she strikes upon a rock; the lights were dashed off the table, books, glass, china, &c., on the shelves round the room, came down, together with the chimney—part of which fell inside and mixed with the ruins of the furniture, &c. Our friend jumped out of the window, and clung to a post outside, but was thrown down then, and obliged to lie on the ground. I rushed to open the door, but it was some time before I could open it, and then only by watching the waving of the house; and when the door was opened, and I let go my hold of it, I was thrown down, and could not rise on my legs till the shock was over, which lasted about three minutes. No house, but one built with posts let into the ground, and wooden houses put together like a box, as the houses in this country are built, could have outlived such a rattling. Ours, though somewhat out of the perpendicular, is not down. Every one in this valley (of the Hutt) lived in tents for some weeks, as the shocks have continued up to the present time, but none have been so severe as the first. This part for many square miles is rent in every direction; cracks in the ground of many feet in length, and from a few inches to several feet deep, exist over very large spaces, at short intervals from each other; our horse-track to the river, which is about half a mile off, has more than twenty such across it, twelve of which opened and shut with violence during the shock, and threw water to a considerable height over the surrounding bushes. I saw the water, cracks, sand, and mud, which were thrown up, the morning after, and glad I was that no fissure had opened nearer to our house than 200 yards, or it must have come down on us. Fissures opened in two native 'warries' to my knowledge, and nearly smothered the inmates with water, besides bringing their light buildings down on them. Five natives, however, were killed in one house in this valley, and one man only in Wellington, 54 miles off."



THE HUTT RIVER AND BRIDGE, NEW ZEALAND.





THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

## A NATIVE AUSTRALIAN, OF THE WARRIALDA TRIBE.

By way of contrast to the scenes of progress described in the adjoining column, the accompanying account of a young native of New South Wales, lately arrived in London, will be read with interest. He is of the Warrialda tribe, of the district of the Gwyder, inland from Sydney upwards of 400 miles. He is of the family of the chiefs of his tribe, of which he is said to be a good specimen. He has been employed by Mr. Geddes, a colonist, who has brought him to England to show him the mother country. Mr. Geddes considers him active, honest, and trustworthy, and a good horseman after stock; he also considers him quite capable of improvement to any extent that an opportunity might offer



NATIVE AUSTRALIAN, OF THE WARRIALDA TRIBE.

for his instruction; and a similar report is made of him by the Captain of the barque *Balthazar*, in which he came passenger. His age is about sixteen.

## MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

A CORRESPONDENT (Mr. Stubbs, sen., of the firm of Stubbs and Son), whom we have to thank for the above view of the present appearance of the capital of Port Phillip, emphatically writes:—"Let it be remembered that the site upon which the city stands was, only nineteen years ago, the resort of the untutored savage, and the feeding ground of the wild kangaroo." Our Correspondent, who is evidently a lover of facts and figures, adds:—

"The population at the former period was about 700; and at the present time is 306,000.

"The first public sale of land, which took place on the 1st June, 1837, averaged £70 per acre, and some of the very same land sold at the rate of £120,000 the acre the year before last (1853).

"The customs duties collected in 1837 was £3000, and the probable income under the same head for the present year is taken at £1,457,700; income from gold, £320,000; from licences, £150,000; from fines, £69,000; from fees of office, £57,000; from assessment stock, £70,000; from postage, £45,000; from port and harbour dues, £30,000; auxiliary to these there are other items bringing the revenue up to £2,400,000."

An interesting résumé of the present aspect of the city is given in *The Land and Banking News*, No. 41, whence we select a few items:—

The city of Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, comprehending a municipality and suburbs, is situated on the banks of the river Yarra Yarra, and on the shore of Hobson's Bay, in the harbour of Port Phillip. The municipality extends over 9000 acres, upwards of 3000 of which are public parks, squares, and reserves. The suburbs comprise 7000 acres. Like Rome, Constantinople, Moscow, and other celebrated cities, Melbourne boasts within its precincts of no less than seven hills. Part of the municipality is divided into wards: the first four form the old city; the last is also called Collingwood, or the New Town. The suburbs are East Collingwood, Richmond, and Prahran. At a greater distance, but still in a measure suburban, may be likewise mentioned the seaport town of Williamstown, and the thriving and beautiful rural township of Brighton,

situated on opposite shores of Hobson's Bay; a number of villages, such as Hawthorn, Flemington, Brunswick, Footscray, &c., &c., may almost be said already to form part of the rapidly-spreading metropolis.

The old portion of the city was unfortunately laid out in a rectangular block, and squares were totally forgotten. The principal streets are broad and convenient, but between them are lanes originally intended for back entrances to the allotments, which, having become valuable, were all built upon. These are now densely populated by singularly-contrasted classes. Some are full of merchants' warehouses, and in one of them, called Chancery-lane, are the chambers of nearly the whole legal fraternity. Collingwood was built on private property, and no regular plan was adopted: it forms, therefore, a heterogeneous mass of fine streets, narrow lanes, and blind alleys. The Legislative Council have voted £50,000 for opening up the streets and lanes, and as far as possible remedying the original defects. The other portions of the municipality, built upon since the gold discovery, form a marked contrast in plan to those above noticed. The streets are all wide, and large squares and parks have been judiciously reserved.

The style of architecture in the principal streets of Melbourne is singularly varied. Good stone and brick buildings, some of them of elegant and massive proportions, are very numerous; but frequently beside them may be seen wretched little wooden houses, which are not only unsightly, but are the subject of frequent fires, happily diminished by a stringent Building Act. In the recently-built portions, iron, zinc, and wooden houses are numerous. During 1853 and 1854 building operations were carried on to such an extent that the number of stone houses was at least doubled.

Amongst the many buildings claiming notice is the Town Hall, in Swanston-street, an imposing structure not yet completed: it is in the mixed Italian style, reminding one of the manner of Inigo Jones. Next are the new National Schools, at the east end of Lonsdale-street; the Exhibition-building in William-street, not less remarkable for its artistic and tasteful design than for the rapidity with which it was constructed. The Hospital, in Lonsdale-street, recently much enlarged, is also an imposing building; the Offices of Government and the Courts of Law, interspersed in various parts of the city, are massive structures. Almost every Christian religious denomination possesses several places of worship, to nearly all of which are attached excellent schools; but, with the exception of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, dedicated to St. Francis, in Elizabeth-street, none lay claim to massiveness of design or size. The Anglo-Episcopal Cathedral of St. James, in Collins-street, is simply a parish church, without any pretensions to architectural display. The churches of St. Paul, Swanston-street, and St. Mark's, Collingwood, are spacious, roomy edifices. But, taken altogether, Melbourne is deficient in high and decorative church architecture. A University of noble design is in course of erection on a commanding site in North Melbourne.

The effect of the gold discoveries in Australia has been strangely to chequer the fortune of the colony; and this is specially evident in Melbourne. Our Correspondent is of opinion that the gold-fields are unbounded in extent, and favour the supposition that they are capable of giving employment to 100,000 persons for the next century.

Yet a letter dated July 18 states that—

The whole Colony is now in a state of destitution and riot. There was a



THE TOWN-HALL, MELBOURNE.



detachment of police sent under arms to the diggings, on account of a previous row between the Tipperary and the English diggers. This disturbance is caused by a general scarcity of gold. Some may say in reply that the present returns of gold are equal to any former return. This may be the case, we will allow; but consider the increased population of the diggings, which is three times that of 1853, and yet the same amount of gold only is obtained. But Melbourne and the district is in a state of poverty: there are thousands prowling about the streets who cannot get work.

I do not write through interest in any way, but in pity for those poor unfortunate beings who have been so foolish as to believe the reports of some of the Australian papers, whose editors and proprietors are influenced by the squatters, whose interest it is to fill the colony with labour, for the purpose of getting shepherds and herdsmen for little or nothing except their rations.

Mr. Howitt, in his "Two Years in Victoria," lately published, gives the following scene of reckless extravagance of the successful diggers:—

You can scarcely pass Bourverie-street (a horse-dealing ground) without danger of being galloped over, for the diggers are always buying horses there, and come headlong out of the yard into the street, and gallop and rampage about the streets in a furious way. The whole street swarms with diggers and

diggeresses. Men appear in slouching wide-awakes, with long untrimmed hair and beards, and like navvies in their costume. Some have heavy horse-whips in their hands, and are looking at the exploits of other diggers on horseback, with a knowing air. Others are swearing about the doors of pot-houses, where others, again, are drinking and smoking. Others, with a couple of bundles, or a pair of huge boots, swung over their shoulders, are lighting their pipes at a candle, or cheapening digging apparatus. The whole street abounds with second-rate shops, which supply tools, kettles, tin-ware, boots, clothes, and so on. You are amazed at the price of every article. These scenes are continually going on. Amid all this there were open carriages driving about crowded with diggers and their diggeresses, at the rate of £1 per hour. Diggerdom is gloriously in the ascendant here. One of the diggers asked the hire of a cab for the day. "Perhaps more than you'd like," said the Jarvie, for the digger was a very common-looking fellow. "What is it?" asked the digger. "Seven pounds for the day." "There is ten," said the fellow; "you can light your pipe with the difference."

By way of contrast with the handsome city engraved upon the preceding page, we have copied a Map of the site and the position of the huts and buildings previous to the foundation of the township by Sir Richard Bourke, in 1837; surveyed and drawn by Robert Russell.



### ON DRAWING ANIMALS IN MOTION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I have read attentively the letter from Mr. J. F. Herring, sen., in your impression of the 20th ult. If he had paid my letters a similar compliment, he would have accomplished two objects at once—discovered how unnecessary were many of his remarks, and spared your readers the infliction of another communication from me. The following are the valuable points of information we may derive from your correspondent:—That there is no rule for drawing horses in motion. That there may be a rule. That nothing like an accurate delineation will ever be accomplished. That he cannot represent progression without exaggeration. That in order to appear right it is sometimes necessary to be wrong. That Sir Edwin Landseer is a most estimable man. That we ought to point out his beauties as an artist, and not his imperfections. That contrasting his style with that of another artist is making an "invidious comparison." That your correspondent had no time to discover any defects in Rosa Bonheur's picture—"The Horse Fair"—and, therefore, that a gentle rebuke is deserved by those who had more time and paid more attention. Such is a brief analysis of the Herring philosophy! A more lively and edifying epitome of Art-doctrines could scarcely be introduced to the notice of Art-students! Really one might almost be excused for declining to fence with a man who handles his foils so carelessly.

Your correspondent tells us that he does not see how "a wire frame, to assist the calculations of the eye," could be of the slightest use in drawing moving objects. Neither do I see the possibility of using it for such a purpose! I thought I said, as plainly as my limited command of the English language would permit me, that "the wire frame" and paper ruled proportionally were only applicable to drawing objects at rest—a study preliminary to that of attempting to represent them in motion. In using these aids, the only aperture required to look through is the ordinary human eye animated by ordinary intelligence.

In noticing the hind leg of the most prominent grey horse trotting in Rosa Bonheur's picture, the limb appeared in a constrained stand-still attitude, while the rest of the animal was in motion. If the foot had been lifted from the ground, and the heel turned up, other alterations would have been necessary, involving a repetition of attitude, already given in the picture; so, to avoid "tautology" of representation, the artist committed, as I conceive, an error in her pictorial syntax. Mr. Herring says, that if any alteration had been made the animal would have lost its spirit and motion. I am not surprised at this statement, for, if certain pictures that I have seen attributed to Mr. Herring are not forgeries, he is one of those artists who has represented horses at the full stride of galloping with their hind feet on the ground—an attitude impossible in nature, for no animal can spring from ground that is not immediately under its body. One of the most conspicuous violations of this "rule" is to be seen in Mr. Cooper's (R.A.) picture of "Prince Rupert Fighting for the Standard."

To describe the horse's paces is not quite so simple a task as many imagine. We will suppose that we have a horse moving slowly before us, and that he begins his steps with the off hind foot; it is lifted first; then the off fore foot is moved to make way for the hind one; so far, then, we get a lateral action; the near hind foot is the next to follow suit, and, lastly, the near fore foot completes the act of progression. This slight precedence of the hind foot is the germ of the compound lateral and diagonal tread which becomes a more conspicuous feature of movement as the horse accelerates his pace. This principle of progression is "more or less" common to all quadrupeds that move in regular steps. Why "more or less"? What occasions the difference? As far as I have had opportunities of observation, it appears that the lateral action predominates in those animals—like the giraffe—which are short in the body and long in the legs; while the diagonal action is more characteristic of those animals which, like the hippopotamus, are long in the body and short in the legs. The movements of the camel and elephant more nearly resemble those of the horse in the lateral aspect of the walk, with the slight precedence of the hind foot. We may therefore repeat that, within an infinite variety of style, manner, and expression of movement, there exists a unity of principle. Those persons who visit menageries, and notice the camel or elephant dawdling about his cage and treating first on one side and then on the other, may be assured that they are observing nothing exceptional; they may see a similar kind of movement in the first donkey that walks quietly by their doors. Some readers may accuse me of inconsistency in stating in my former letter that the action of the camel was not strictly lateral. I meant that the animal did not raise his fore foot and hind foot simultaneously; and, in tracing a principle of motion, the fraction of a second of time is an important item of consideration.

Mr. Herring remarks that he can count one to four in the horse's gallop: certainly he can, and in every other pace; because the horse never moves two feet together with mathematical simultaneity. The same principle manifested in the walk is observable in the gallop. If the horse or any

other quadruped galloped with all four feet touching the ground simultaneously, he would bound along like a cricket-ball, and not like an animal.

Your correspondent says that "there are horses that move like the camel," in particular paces, as if there were some constitutional difference in the principles of movement between some horses and others! He also adds that "there are only three recognised paces." He might as well have informed us that there are only three recognised colours. I always thought that the drawing of animals in motion was somewhat empirical; but I was not prepared to find it "so far gone," as Mr. Herring wishes us to believe.

In conclusion, allow me to thank various anonymous correspondents for their hints and suggestions, especially one gentleman, whose graphic touch I think I have before seen in your pages, who has sent me a very spirited sketch of a horse trotting at a great rate. May I find fault? May I say that the back of the animal is too straight, and that one foreleg is in the same predicament? The limb certainly looks as if it were rigidly pointing or taking aim at something before it in the road. The horse never raises his legs without bending them gracefully; he never moves stiffly unless he is diseased. With this trite remark I close my letter.

I remain, &c.,

NEWTON CROSLAND.

Hyde-vale, Blackheath.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER IN THE CRIMEA.—To-day is the 6th, the first of the two days for which the Russian attack has been predicted, but there is no sign of Russians, and the Camp is as silent as it was noisy last night. The 5th of November, the anniversary of the battle of Inkerman, which probably will be likewise substituted by most people in England for the memory of Guy Fawkes, has been celebrated in the English Camp by bonfires. A number of tar-barrels, which had been brought back by the soldiers from Sebastopol, where a great quantity of it has been found, were broken open and set on fire. In these were dipped pieces of rag fastened to sticks, and thus torches improvised, which were swung about and thrown up in the air, giving to the scene the appearance of some pyrotechnic exhibition; but when you came nearer it looked like a war-dance of some cannibals, or the "Valse Infernale" in "Robert le Diable," with yells substituted for the music. When seen quite close it formed a picture à la Rembrandt, but the subject reminded one more of the fantastic paintings conceived by the excited imagination of some Spanish painters of the monastic school of terror, than to the placid scenes of the Dutch master, only no painter could have given on his canvas the life which animated the scene. The main group in the middle stirring up the tar-barrels, the frantic attitudes and leaps of those around, swinging about their torches and throwing them into the air, and in the background the guard turned out to prevent disorder, and forming a picturesque contrast in their dark grey coats with the glaring figures of the chief actors. The Light Division began the joke, which was taken up soon by the other English divisions, until the whole English Camp was one blazing light, and the air rung with shouts and hurrahs. But it was not only outside in the open that the anniversary of the victory of Inkerman was celebrated. It was kept up likewise in the huts and tents, and many were the applications for an hour or two's leave to keep the lights burning. A sort of confused noise, contrasting with the usual silence of the night, left no doubt that the solemnity was kept up to a late hour. If the Russians did not remember their defeat as well as we did our victory, they must have been sorely puzzled at these signs of excitement prevailing over a part of the Allied Camp, especially if they really had the intention of venturing an attack some of these days. Their telegraphs, as far as we could see from the glare of the bonfires, were busy.—Letter from the Camp.

THE DISCOVERY SHIP "RESOLUTE" FOUND IN THE ICE.—On Saturday week the barque *Albi*, of this port, Captain Stewart, belonging to the Aberdeen Arctic Company, returned here from Davis's Strait. She sailed from this on the 10th August, and arrived out in lat. 63.52, long. 64.49, on the 1st Oct. The weather was then very adverse, boisterous gales prevailing from the northward, accompanied by frost and snow showers, and from the close-packed state of the ice, the vessel was prevented reaching her destination; viz., the fishing-ground in Cumberland Sound, whither she had been preceded by Captain Penny with the *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*. Matters continued in this state for nineteen days, without appearance of change, when she again set sail for this country, having seen no British whale-ships. On the 17th ult., two days previously to leaving the country, midway between Cape Mercy and Cape Elizabeth, spoke the discovery-ship *Resolute*, which vessel was abandoned at Melville Island in 1853 by Captains Sir E. Belcher and Kellett, and was now in the possession of Captain Biddington, of the American whaler *George Henry*, of New London (U.S.). The *Resolute* was boarded by Captain Biddington and ten of his crew on the 17th September last, off Cape Mercy, distant thirty-five or forty miles, and was found in good condition, with about four feet water in her hold. Captain Biddington's intentions, when Captain Stewart left, were to winter with his prize at White Fish Island. The *Resolute* must have drifted in the pack from Melville Island through Barrow's Strait, Lancaster Sound, and down Baffin's Bay, to where she was picked up, a distance of about 25 or 30 degrees. Captain Stewart received from Captain Biddington Captain Kellett's epaulets, left on board the *Resolute*, to forward on his return home.—Aberdeen Journal.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

NATIONAL UNION OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., whose exertions on behalf of reformatories are well known, has recently delivered two addresses on the subject to gentlemen connected with the south of Devon. In the course of his remarks the hon. Baronet thus alluded to the scheme for forming a union of the reformatories in the kingdom:—"Among the contemplated advantages would be the communication to each other of the knowledge and experience which all managers of reformatory schools must necessarily acquire; and all such information as might lead to the placing out of boys and girls, after leaving the institutions, into eligible situations. There were various other objects contemplated by the movement, which would, he hoped, in a short time, be brought prominently before the public. It was proposed to hold annual meetings on a plan similar to that adopted by the Royal Agricultural and other societies, at different parts of the country, where an interest was felt in the subject, in order to make their mode of action better known; and probably some of those distinguished foreigners, who took such a prominent part in the movement abroad, would be attracted hither on such occasions."

CONFERENCE ON THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS.—An influentially-attended conference assembled at Bristol on the 18th inst., its immediate object being to awaken public sympathy on behalf of the Juvenile Reformatory School established by Miss Mary Carpenter at Kingtonwood. The chair was taken by William Miles, Esq., M.P. for East Somerset, supported by the Mayor of Bristol, J. Vining, Esq.; W. H. G. Langton, Esq., M.P.; Sir J. E. Wilmot, &c. At the close of the proceedings, which were of a highly-interesting character, a subscription was entered into to carry out the objects of the meeting.

MR. MOWBRAY, M.P.—This gentleman addressed his constituents in the new Town-hall, Durham, last week. The hon. gentleman at great length entered into the details connected with the objects and struggles of the last Session of Parliament, and, passing thence to the topic of the war, contended for its vigorous prosecution until Russia gave guarantees for a satisfactory peace. He expressed his disbelief in the rumoured coalition between Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, and Disraeli; and denied that the Opposition, as had been stated, was behind-hand in supporting the Ministry in prosecuting the war, as the Opposition was ever ready to support measures calculated to promote the cause of liberty throughout Europe.

IRISH LOVE OF LITIGATION.—A few days since an action took place in the Irish Court of Common Pleas for a sum which was originally only 1s., and which amounted, with costs, to only 17s. previous to being brought into a superior court; and on Wednesday week the Irish Lord Chancellor gave judgment in an appeal from the 11th Court, in which the cause of action was a tithe rent charge of only 11s. a year. The appellants were the ecclesiastical commissioners, and the respondent, a Mr. Garvey, of Mayo. The Lord Chancellor affirmed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, leaving each party to pay his own costs, which amounted in this absurd litigation to a sum that would pay the disputed tithe rent charge for a period of 700 years.

A BREAD INSPECTOR APPOINTED IN STOCKPORT.—The dishonest practice so long pursued by a certain class of shopkeepers in the borough of Stockport of selling short weight in bread to customers chiefly of the working classes has at length attracted the attention of the authorities, and the Town-council have appointed Mr. Larkum, the District Inspector of Weights and Measures, as inspector of bread also, with orders strictly to enforce the provisions of the Act of Parliament of William IV.—viz., "That all bread (excepting French or fancy bread or rolls) shall be sold by weight, and that any person who shall sell, or cause to be sold, bread in any other manner than by weight (the bread to be weighed in the presence of the purchaser) shall be liable to a penalty of 40s. for every such offence."

THE BIBLE-BURNING IN IRELAND.—We are glad to state that the Attorney-General for Ireland has directed the immediate prosecution of all the persons, whether lay or clerical, who there may be fair grounds for thinking were engaged in the late case of Bible burning in Kingstown. The right hon. gentleman has, in doing so, taken a step which cannot but be approved by all well-meaning persons, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant. There has been a good deal of positive assertion as to the fact on one side, and of denial on the other, coupled with statements of the charge having been trumped up against the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics from unworthy motives. If the disgraceful indecency has indeed been committed, it will be satisfactory to have the perpetrators punished; and, should the charge be merely the result of blind bigotry on the part of those who make it, it will be equally satisfactory that this falsehood shall be clearly and unmistakably established by a public investigation.—Globe.

THE MANCHESTER STRIKE.—The number of unemployed factory hands in Manchester now amounts to about 2400. At Messrs. Fothergill and Harvey's mill about 80 hands have struck rather than submit to a reduction; and, although some additional machinery in other mills has been necessarily stopped, as a result of the turn-out, the great addition to the unemployed is said to have arisen from causes not connected with the strike—such as alterations or repairs in the machinery which are now being made. A procession of 300 or 400 of the turn-outs passed through some of the principal streets on Monday forenoon; and an appeal has been issued to the public for sympathy and support, and to the masters to adopt short time rather than force the hands to remain out of work at the present season.

THE "DEAR-BREAD AGITATION."—At ten o'clock last Sunday morning a meeting, consisting of about 1000 persons, assembled at Deritend Pool, West Bromwich, where they were addressed by Chartist leaders, who, at considerable length, descanted on the dearness of bread and the evils under which the labouring classes are said to labour. About three o'clock a third meeting took place at Hockley Pool, when the assembly was addressed upon the same topics by Dalzell and other Chartists. All, however, passed off quietly. The police throughout the day were in readiness, in the event of any necessity for their interference. A torch-light meeting was held on the previous Thursday night at Gosta Green for the advocacy of the charter.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—According to an arrangement come to at a general meeting of enumerators and members of committees held in March last, the estimates of the average produce per acre for the whole of Scotland are now being taken, the period then fixed having been between the 15th and the 30th November. This plan has the advantage of getting the estimates taken about the same time, instead of, as last year, running over a period of three months. It must be obvious that these estimates, however correct, cannot be used until the returns of acreage are all made.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN MAY MARRY HIMSELF.—In the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, on Friday, judgment was given by Judge Crampton in the case of Beamish v. Beamish, which had been argued at some length before the judges. The case arose out of a secret marriage between the Rev. John Beamish, an Irish clergyman, and a female, the clergyman performing the ceremony on his own behalf, and going through all the essential forms, placing the ring on his wife's finger, &c.; and although no one was present, being seen from the window of another house, the only defect being that the party overlooking the ceremony could not hear the clergyman declare himself the lawful husband of the woman. The parties afterwards lived together and had a son. Judge Crampton stated the case at great length, quoting precedents. He had come to the conclusion that the marriage was valid. Judge Perrin said he concurred in the able judgment pronounced, and in the arguments by which it had been supported, save upon one point. Judge Moore concurred in the decision of the other members of the Court.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.—On Tuesday night Dr. W. B. Hodgson delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Public Education in connection with the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. The lecturer began by stating the several modes in which education might be carried on—by parents solely, by churches, by municipal organisation, and by State agency—and discriminated between education and instruction—instruction meaning special training for a profession, and education that culture which aimed at developing the powers of man, and making him a wiser and a better being. There were also two meanings of the word education—one, the narrowest, that which was acquired at school or college; and the widest, that which recognised all those influences which affected and modified human life. A proper scheme of education would provide for the moral elevation of the pupils, for it was from defectiveness in this department of its duty, more than in the intellectual, that our present school system was seen to be bad. School training, however, was indispensable necessary for subsequent education. Dr. Hodgson then considered education as a remedy for social evils. He did not think that these evils could be much mitigated by a mere increase of the number who could read and write; but education, to be effective, must go beyond the merely intellectual, and vices must be met by a training in early life of the higher powers of humanity, so as to afford elevating enjoyments to supply the necessity in man for excitement. The process of eradicating the vices of society must be begun in school, and it was for the future to see how that could be done. Another remedy advocated by some was by legislative interference; but this remedy could only be partial and faulty, as in a free country the law to be operative must harmonise with the spirit of the people. In a second lecture, delivered on the 16th inst., Dr. Hodgson adverted to the free-trade-in-schools theory, and stated objections to it, as well as to schools kept up by subscription, which he believed tended to pauperise education. The present system of Privy Council grants was also objectionable as it gave most money to the richest localities. As regards the religious difficulty, there was little danger of religious teaching being neglected; indeed it would be a great gain to religion if it could be taught on a better foundation of school training. In conclusion, Dr. Hodgson adverted to the deficiencies of our present system, and advocated the introduction of the teaching of common things.



## OUR LODGERS.—(No. IV.)

## THE SECOND FLOOR.

WE let our second floor altogether as sitting-room, bed-room, and dressing-closet, for one pound one per week—boot-cleaning, fires, &c., extra, of course. Sometimes we have clerks in banking-houses, and sometimes young married couples just starting in life, and who generally derive a good deal of experience at the hands of Mrs. Mungo, who always contends that nothing's worth anything unless you pay for it; and by the time they have lived a couple of months with us they cut their wise teeth, I promise you, Mrs. Mungo's system of domestic economy is so very instructive. Some years ago we "let" to a Mr. Frederick Turtle (name is real because he has since married into a Royal family on the coast of Africa, and is called Prince Puddiboo, or something like that. When we showed him the rooms, both Mrs. Mungo and myself thought that we had got the quietest of good young men, for he scarcely spoke above a whisper, and was so particular about the regular habits of the other lodgers, that we made up our minds for prompt payment and very little trouble. What a mistake we made! He was attired to his own father, who was an architect, and, as a matter of course, went to his office whenever he pleased. His breakfast hour varied from nine o'clock until half-past two; and he had fellows dropping in all the morning to smoke cigars and drink beer, till all of us were nearly run off our legs. Our area railings were quite a sight of a morning, for the pot-boy always hung the pewter pots on the spikes in order to reckon up Mr. Turtle's account. Under our first impressions of his character we unfortunately let him have a latch key, and the use he made of it was dreadful. If any of his companions were locked out of their own lodgings he brought them home to his; and it was no uncommon thing to find one person snoring on the table, another on the sofa, and a third on the hearth-rug. Mrs. Mungo gave him warning at the end of a fortnight, but he wouldn't take it: he said she wasn't a *jam-sole*, or something of that sort, and therefore the notice was illegal. So I gave him the next, but he wouldn't go then because I had spelled "notice" with two t's, and he declared that a consulting barrister had pronounced the paper informal. I tried to pick a quarrel with him, but he was so good humoured over the matter that I could not do it, although Mrs. Mungo led me a terrible life in the kitchen. We put up a bill, "second floor to let," but he lay in bed three days playing the cornet, and swore he would not get up until we took the bill down. We threatened to double the rent, to which he agreed, because he said he should double the trouble, and take to learning the hurdy-gurdy in the morning, and the Scotch bagpipes in the evening. At last we hit on a stratagem to get rid of him. We found out that his father had gone to Paris; so what did we do but got a French dancing-master that we knew to write a letter, saying that old Mr. Turtle was dangerously ill, and wanted to see his son. He packed up directly and started off to Paris; and we let the rooms the next day to a young married couple of the name of Dove (name fictitious; but it seems to rhyme to Turtle, and so I use it). Little did I think what we should get by our cleverness! Mr. Turtle called when he came back from Paris, and paid his little score, shook Mrs. Mungo and myself by the hand, and told us that he should never forget our kindness; and he did not—for one day a hundred undertakers at least called to measure me for a coffin: the knocker was never still. Another day as many ironmongers brought griddles, and waited for their money. The Excise officers came and searched for an illicit still, and cut open all the beds in the house for smuggled bandanas. In short, we were driven almost mad, and could not for the life of us find out our tormentor, as Mr. Turtle generally called once a week to ask for his letters, and never failed to condole with Mrs. Mungo; and I do believe we should not have discovered the delinquent if he had not himself let us into the secret. This was how it was. One morning there came a ring of the bell, just as I was shaving; and, Mrs. Mungo and the girl being up-stairs, I went to the door myself. I found a Jew clothesman there with an enormous bag of clothes, which he had brought for the inspection of the second-floor gent. I was very much surprised and thought there was some mistake, especially as the Jew did not know Mr. Dove's name, but as the Hebrew had come a long way and was in a great perspiration, I went up and inquired. As I thought, Mr. Dove knew nothing about it, but it was a difficult matter to convince the Jew of his mistake; as eight Spanish cloaks were no joke to carry five miles for nothing. About this time Mr. Turtle left off calling, and I had seen nothing of him for a couple of months, when one day, whom should I meet in the Strand but Mr. Turtle. That is, I shouldn't have seen him if he hadn't in the pleasantest manner knocked my hat over my eyes, and given me a sharpish pat between the shoulders. He seemed very glad to see me—very glad, and asked all about our business, and whether we'd the same lodgers. I told him with pride that we had, and, to prove how satisfied Mr. Dove was, showed him an engraved card with that gentleman's name and address upon it. He smiled when he saw the card, said it was a very pretty design, and he should have some printed like it—so he put it in his pocket. We kept walking on and talking until we got into Jollywell-street (name fictitious), when all of a sudden a Jew clothesman ran out of his shop, and made a very polite bow to Mr. Turtle. I thought I had seen the man's face before; but my attention was taken from him by a boy selling some save-alls at four a penny. We'd been paying a halfpenny a piece for the same article only the week before. When I looked for Mr. Turtle I saw him in earnest conversation with the Hebrew dealer, who was pointing to me. What Mr. T. said I did not hear; but when he left the shop the clothesman smiled and bowed as though he had secured a good customer.

"Mungo," said Mr. T., "I've been greatly annoyed."

"Dear me, how, Sir?" says I.

"Until lately I have given my old clothes to one of my father's servants, but thinking a penny saved is a penny gained, you know"—

"Just so, Sir," says I, showing him the save-alls—"I resolved to sell them for my own profit. This servant has had the impudence to send away a man that I ordered to call, so I tell you what I've done—I have desired him to come to-morrow morning at half-past seven, and—" Before he could finish the sentence he had caught sight of somebody he knew in a cab, and playfully bonneting me again, rushed off like a mad man.

I was awake the next morning, at half-past seven, by Mrs. Mungo's screaming thieves and murder. I heard a voice misapplying the v's and w's to a frightful extent—I thought I could detect a rush up stairs. I jumped out of bed and put on my top-boots, and Mrs. Mungo's flannel dressing-gown, and ran up to the passage, where I found Mrs. M. gasping in an agony of rage, and pointing frantically to the ceiling above.

"What's the matter?" said I, shaking her at the same time.

"The Jew! he's gone, bag and all," she replied with much difficulty.

"What do you mean?" and I shook her again.

"He wouldn't take no for an answer. He said you had denied him once before; that his orders were to go up to the second-floor back room and to let nobody stop him. And he's gone! and Mr. and Mrs. Dove not up—and—"

There came such a clatter that I thought the roof had fallen in; but it was not so bad as that. It was the Jew clothesman, followed by Mr. Dove—without topboots even—kicking the unfortunate tradesman downstairs three steps at a time, until he ultimately took refuge in the middle of the street, while I dragged in Mr. Dove exhausted by rage and exertion. I saw it all in a moment. Jollywell-street! the card! the Hebrew!!! Mr. Turtle was our tormentor. He was revenging himself for his trip to Paris, and I was afraid to tell anybody what I knew; but I resolved to go to his office the next day and conclude a treaty of peace with him if I could. Judge of my delight when I learned that he had gone abroad for the benefit of his creditors, and that it was very unlikely that he would ever return to England. But he did; I met him in London some years afterwards, when he told me that he had married a black Princess on the Coast of Africa, was now a Prince, and if Heaven should bless him with an heir he'd have it called Mungo, after me.

## THE JERSEY REFUGEES.

## A PROTEST.

A LIBERAL lady once kept open hall  
For every wayfarer who chose to call.  
No matter what his creed of church or state,  
He met with welcome at this lady's gate.  
Some, when their crowns sat loosely on the head,  
Looked for a resting-place, and hither fled;  
Some, fresh from slaughter and a tyrant's thongs,  
Found in her house a safe retreat from wrongs;  
Some, whose free faith offended bigot pride,  
Beneath her roof the priestly scourge defied;  
Some, whose big hearts had broken with their shame,  
But that a hope of future freedom came!  
Others there were, whose wild, fierce thoughts had made  
A bloody drama by red murderers play'd,  
And driven forth, like Cain, they sought and found  
A resting-place at last on British ground.  
Our liberal Lady bade the wanderers stay,  
And asked but this, "My household laws obey.  
Share in the peace which Order here ensures,  
And every right I own is also yours.  
They entered in—the Red, ungrateful crew;  
And, life secure, their fears to boldness grew.  
Soon in our Lady's house the restless herd  
Was fierce in threat and desperate in word;  
Sought to make strife where strife no more should be;  
And proved themselves unworthy to be free,  
By wretched slanders of the one who gave  
A home when others offered but a grave  
Let those go forth again who will not rest  
Their patriotism's selfishness, at best.  
Spurn at the cant which would, in Freedom's name,  
The patriot and avenger rank the same.  
God speed the man who'd set his country free,  
But woe to him who'd make an anarchy.

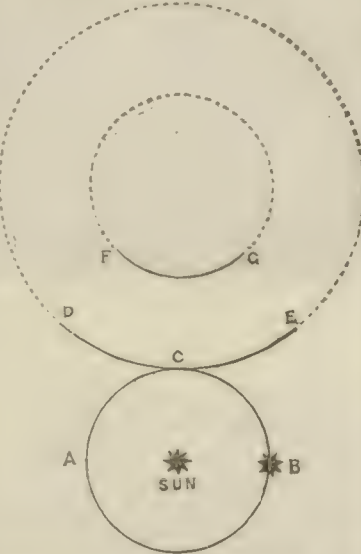
L.

## REMARKABLE SOLAR PHENOMENON.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I beg to enclose a Sketch and description of a remarkable appearance seen from the Highfield-house Observatory to-day (Nov. 3rd), at 11h. 5m. Immediately after a shower, the arc of a circle, F G, was formed; it was exceedingly bright, and had the prismatic colours very apparent, the red being nearest to the sun. The arc was a portion of a circle of about 45°, whose centre was in the zenith: it vanished at 11h. 18m. This was seen from the Beeston Observatory. At 12h. 55m. p.m. the same arc was witnessed at Highfield-house after a violent hailstorm, and was equally, if not more, brilliant than the one seen at 11 o'clock. At 1h. 3m. the common halo of 22½° radius, A B C, was formed, together with an inverted arc of another circle, D C E; this had a radius of 45°, its centre being in the zenith. At the same time a mock sun, B, was formed on the horizontal level of the true sun on the N. side, and situated on the circle A B C. The phenomenon faded at 1h. 12m. No trace of cirrus cloud could be detected, the sky being particularly clear at the time. The crystals of ice in which the circles were must have been nearly transparent. There had been a gale from the north in the night of the 2nd. The day showery with hail, an east wind, which was of about 4 oz. pressure, except during the showers, when it rose to 2 lb. The atmospheric electricity was positive and feeble until the showers commenced; then during their continuance it became negative and powerful.—I am, &c., E. J. LOWE.

P.S.—The dotted portion was invisible.  
Observatory, Beeston, near Nottingham, 1855, Nov. 3rd.



PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES.—We are happy to find that these almshouses—the Printers' Rest—situated at Wood-green, near Hornsey, are at length progressing towards completion, and it is believed, will be ready for the reception of three inmates, to be elected in May next. The principal cause of the unavoidable delay which has taken place since the laying of the foundation-stone by the present Earl Stanhope on the 11th of June, 1849, has been the want of necessary funds. Although the sum of £4000 has been subscribed, which had been expended in the purchase of land and the erection of the building to accommodate twelve inmates, there is still a considerable sum required to provide for enclosing the premises, laying out the ground, and supplying the houses with water, as well as endowing the inmates with small annuities, without which the charity would be scarcely available for the superannuated workmen it is intended to benefit. We trust that this excellent charity, emanating from the body of the working printers, and brought to its present position almost entirely by their own contributions, will not now lack assistance and support from the author, the editor, and, indeed, all who are benefited by the art of printing—and who is not!—as well as the master printer and a benevolent public. Subscriptions will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer, Mr. William Clowes, Duke-street, Stamford-street; by the Secretary, Mr. J. Dinkin, 121, Fleet-street; or by the Collector, Mr. C. Pope, 14, Derby-street, King's-cross.

The martello tower off the Spit Isle of Grain, erected by Messrs. Kirk and L'Arry, of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, is completed, and was on Saturday last officially given up to the Ordnance authority at Sheerness. This tower has been nearly two years in erection, and is completed within the time specified by the Board of Ordnance. The peculiar construction of this tower gives it the facility of firing the guns (which are to be of the largest calibre) on traversing centre pivots, so as to do execution in the far-way of the rivers Thames and Medway. With the latter river this tower forms a crossfire with the Sheerness Battery guns, sufficient to sink any ships attempting to pass. The tower is struck from seven different centres, in order to give stability to the assailable parts thereof. The average thickness of the solid masonry is 12 feet. The outer dimensions are 63 feet by 71 feet; underneath is a barrack-room capable of accommodating thirty gunners, and an officers' private room. The basement story contains the following rooms:—viz., ordnance store, provision store, barrack store, regimental store, and magazine, the latter being encased with an entire coat of asphalt. The whole of this basement is lined with 9-inch brickwork, all being within a 12-foot wall of masonry. The estimated cost of this tower is about £14,000, exclusive of its foundation of piles, which support solid barks of timber, with York landings, being filled in to a depth of six feet with cement. The extreme height of the tower is 41 feet 6 inches. From the exposed situation of the tower, which is subject to the sea and weather, great difficulties were experienced during the winter months in proceeding with the work.

FRENCH RAILWAY RETURNS.—The annual traffic returns of the French railways has just been issued, from which it appears that the increase during the year on the principal lines is very great. The Paris and Lyons return shows in round numbers a total of 35,000,000 f. for 1855, against 21,000,000 f. in 1854—being an increase of 15,000,000 f.; Northern, for the same years respectively, 42,000,000 f. and 34,000,000 f.—augmenting 8,000,000 f.; Eastern, first concession, 38,000,000 f. and 25,000,000 f.—increase, 13,000,000 f.; and Western, 30,000,000 f. and 23,000,000 f., showing an augmentation of 7,000,000 f.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The correspondent of a morning paper, writing from Oxford, says, it is rumoured in circles likely to be well informed that there is a probability of the youthful Prince of Wales becoming a member of this university.

On Saturday last the Emperor went to Versailles with the Duke of Cambridge, and passed in review the cavalry of the garrison.

During his stay in the metropolis the King of Sardinia will honour the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London with his Royal presence.

The King and Queen of Prussia and the Court moved from Sans Souci to Charlottenburg on the 17th inst., to remain there until Christmas, when they will return for the holidays, and then take up their residence at the Berlin palace during the carnival.

The Austrian Government has, in a note to Count Colloredo, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, announced its acceptance of the nomination of Sir H. Seymour to the post of English representative at Vienna, and expresses its regret at the departure of Lord Westmoreland.

Some of the Continental journals connect the visit of General Canrobert to Stockholm with some supposed matrimonial project pertaining to Prince Napoleon and a daughter of the King of Sweden.

The *Caradoc* has proceeded to Marseilles, to be in readiness to embark the newly-appointed Governor-General of India, Lord Canning, and Lady Canning, for Malta and Alexandria, en route to the seat of his government.

The Duchess d'Orleans, together with the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, arrived at Eisenach on the 11th inst., on a visit to the Court of Saxe-Weimar.

The Czar has dismissed Prince Menschikoff from his offices as Chief of the Staff and of the Imperial Convoys, and has named General Count Alderberg II. as his successor.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll, who, in accordance with established usage, was entitled to a second year's term of office, has been unanimously re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

The King of Prussia has, through the medium of the Prussian Consul-General, Baron Mesenbach, presented the order of the Red Eagle of the Second Class to Solymán Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman forces in the Principalities.

In the Glasgow Town Council, last week, Mr. McAdam gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the freedom of the city be presented to Sir Colin Campbell. The announcement was received with applause.

The King of Naples is about, it is said, to procure from the Holy See the canonisation of his first wife, Maria Christina of Savoy—a pious Queen, whose memory is still respected by Neapolitan devotees.

The *Highflyer* returned from Circassia to the Crimea on the 5th inst., having on board the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Simpson, the artist, who accompanied him on the excursion.

It is said in Vienna that Baron Prokesch Osten, the new Austrian Intendant at Constantinople, is to visit London before proceeding on his mission.

The Spanish Government has got wind of a plot to carry off the young Princess of Asturias, and in consequence her Royal Highness never goes abroad without an escort of forty or fifty dragoons.

Lord Montgomerie, Lord Eglinton's eldest son, has entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet. He has nearly completed his fourteenth year.

A letter from Dresden states that an operation for cataract has just been undergone by the Princess Amelia, sister of King John. The operation was performed by Dr. Collins on both eyes, and was perfectly successful.

The *Moniteur* records that on Saturday the Bishop of Oxford had the honour of being presented to the French Emperor and Empress by Lord Cowley.

The Greek Minister has given up his late residence in Park-square West, and taken a mansion in Portland-place, where the business of the Legation will in future be transacted.

A vacancy in the representation of Taunton will take place in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Labouchere to the office of Colonial Secretary. At the last election the right hon. gentleman came in at the head of the poll.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has elected M. Deleaye as its President.

Sir George Cornwall Lewis has resigned his office of member of the Oxford University Commission. The vacancy will be filled by the Hon. E. Twissleton.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister at the Court of France, accompanied by the Portuguese Minister of Finance, has arrived at Claridge's hotel, from Paris.

On the 3rd of January Mr. Warren, the Recorder of Hull, will read a paper before the members of the Hull Mechanics' Institute, on "Labour—its Rights, Difficulties, Dignity, and Consolations."

It is now said that M. de Lamartine is not likely to attend the forthcoming soirée of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution.

The Lord Chief Baron has appointed Mr. Edward Archer Wilde Junior Clerk of Assize on the Oxford Circuit, in the place of Lord Truro, resigned.

M. Thiers has personally presented the twelfth volume of his "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire" to Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, brother of Napoleon I.

The Chief Examiner of Army Accounts at the War-office, R. C. Kirby, Esq., after a service of upwards of fifty years, is about to retire on the full pay of his rank—viz., £1200 per annum. It is said that Mr. Smith, Chief Clerk of the Cash Account branch of the Ordnance, will be his successor.

The *Epoca* says that Victor Hugo is shortly expected at Madrid, and that a house there has already been taken for him.

M. Paillet, one of the most distinguished men of the French bar, died suddenly on Saturday last. He was the advocate who defended Madame Lafarge.

At the meeting of the Dublin Photographic Society, last week, Dr. Lover exhibited an apparatus for taking photographs by gas-light.

Mlle. Duprez has resumed her duties at the Opéra Comique, Paris, after her late tour in Belgium: her reappearance took place in "L'Etoile du Nord."

The Town Council of Falkirk are about to present Sir C. Napier with a testimonial.

The projected National Opera Company is extinct, in consequence of the insufficiency of the number of shares applied for.

The Belgian Minister of the Interior has presented to the Chamber the draught of a projected law to prohibit the exportation of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and other cereals, besides potatoes and dried peas.

A letter from Kiel bears testimony to the comparative sobriety of the sailors of the English ships now stationed at Kiel. The discontinuance of the "evening rum" is said to have had a good effect.

An engineer employed in the telegraph direction at Naples is said to have invented a very simple machine for the discovery and repair of ruptures in submarine telegraphs.

The two young Russian officers who lately escaped from the war prison at Lewes have reached the neutral territory of Hamburg, and are now on their way to Russia.

The accounts from Hamburg state that the rate of discount has advanced to seven per cent.

The French Government is about to establish a Consul in Berlin to watch over the interests of French commercial men.

A memorial from Oldham praying for a remission of the sentences on Frost, Williams, and Jones, has been forwarded to the Home Secretary for presentation to the Queen.

On the 8th inst. two shocks of earthquake at Malta were felt. A similar shock was felt at the neighbouring island of Gozo some three weeks before.

The Belgian Government is about to introduce a project of law, bringing cases of outrage against the person of Sovereigns under the law of extradition.

The *Sheffield Morning News*, another of those small daily newspapers which came into existence on the passing of the Newspaper Stamp Act in June last, has just been withdrawn from circulation.

The Prussian Chambers will be opened on the 23th inst.

Unlike the city of London, the town of Hertford has adopted a resolution to found a public library. The meeting was a very large one; most of the Town Council were present; and the resolution passed without a voice being raised against it.

The clerks in the telegraphic office at Berlin will be locked up during the time of business, and for two and three hours afterwards, so that they may not be able to betray the secrets of customers. This precaution has been found indispensable.





KIEL, SKETCHED FROM THE HARBOUR, BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



COPENHAGEN, SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



### KIEL AND COPENHAGEN.

THESE ports were last year places of considerable interest in connection with the war, and they have once more become so. At Kiel the Allied Baltic fleet has, in part, anchored; and the visit of Sir Charles Napier to Copenhagen, and his hospitable reception by the King of Denmark, will be remembered among our early illustrations of the incidents of the war. A letter dated Hamburg, 17th inst., gives the following particulars relating to the Baltic fleet:—

The Bay of Kiel presents a spectacle of great animation, in consequence of the arrival of the English line-of-battle-ship the *Duke of Wellington*, on board of which Admiral Dundas has his flag, and of the two French liners *Duquesne* and *Tourville*, with Rear-Admiral Penaud and the staff of the French squadron. On the 16th, four English ships-of-the-line—the *Duke of Wellington*, *Nile*, *Royal George*, and *James Watt*; two corvettes, the *Lightning* and *Firefly*; the steam transport *Royal Adelaide*, and the two French liners, were anchored in the port, where the *Orión*, the last of the English ships remaining in the Baltic, was hourly expected. The French corvette *D'Assas* was ordered by Rear-Admiral Penaud to stop at the island of Gothland and place herself at the disposal of General Canrobert. Extraordinary Envoys to Stockholm. It is impossible as yet to ascertain if Admirals Dundas and Penaud intend to await at Kiel the arrival of the rest of the fleet. A mail service has, in the mean time, been organised for the exchange of letters and despatches between the fleet and England. So far, nothing appears to have been decided with regard to the wintering of a portion of the Allied squadrons in a Danish or Swedish harbour. According to letters from Stockholm of the 13th General Canrobert was to leave that capital on the 16th for Copenhagen, where the Minister of France, M. Dotezac, had officially notified his proximate arrival to the Government.

The two accompanying Views were sketched by Mr. Carmichael in the last campaign.

KIEL, a city of Holstein and Lower Saxony, on the coast of Germany, in lat. 54 deg. 9 min. N. and long. 10 deg. 8 min. E., is situated upon a small and beautiful peninsula in a bay of the Baltic, and has a large and commodious harbour, with good anchorage and depth of water for our largest men-of-war, with well-wooded and pleasant shores on each side, which are thickly studded with villas. Kiel is a city of much commercial importance. Having an excellent canal, which was begun as early as 1777, and now connects Kiel with Tonningen, crossing the peninsula through the Duchy of Holstein, passing by Rendsburg, and falls into the river Eyder, and thence to the German Ocean, besides a direct railway to Hamburg, distance about twenty leagues, much used as the best road to Sweden, Norway, Finland, &c.

COPENHAGEN, anciently called Kiobmanshaven, the capital city of Denmark, in lat. 55 deg. 41 min. N. and long. 12 deg. 40 min. E., is situated on the east of the island of Zealand, in a good bay at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, two leagues from the Sound, and a little more than five miles from Schonen, in Sweden, being opposite the Island of Almack, which forms the harbour, into which only one ship at a time can enter. Formerly chains were stretched across for protection. There are several good canals intersecting the city, where large ships can lie close to the warehouses. It is about 100 leagues from Stockholm. The entrance to it is intricate, running through a narrow channel between the Island of Saltholm and the Middle Ground, which is a long shoal, that extends along the whole sea front of the city of Copenhagen, leaving an intervening channel (called König-Stiefe) of deep water, about three-quarters of a mile wide. The harbour is defended by the batteries on Amag Island and two artificial islands called the Crown Batteries, with others that run along the northern and southern shores.

In 1801 they had twenty-three sail-of-the-line, besides smaller vessels. Now their strength consists of gun-boats, as they find that kind of craft is best fitted for the defence of the Great and Little Belts, &c. The celebrated Thorvaldsen collection of sculptures is here.

### WINTER FASHIONS.

[For our information on Dress and Fashion we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame EINSTEIN DE VY, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.]

THERE is perhaps scarcely any costume more generally becoming than a rich winter walking-dress; and the present fashions are peculiarly deserving of favour. The round cloaks, so common last season, have given place to mantles and paletots of various kinds, all of them being of full size and of a graceful shape. One of the handsomest we have seen is of black velvet, trimmed with rich fringe nearly a quarter of a yard deep, the fringe being set on at the shoulder to imitate the capuchin or hood, and the sleeves edged with the same. Another, of black velvet, is trimmed with gimp and bugles.

Grey cloth is also much worn, and should be trimmed with braid and tassels of a mixture of black and white. For travelling we recommend a paletot composed of grey *drap d'Armenie*, a sort of knit ed cloth extremely thick and warm. It is simply trimmed with braid and buttons, and has a deep pocket on each side.

For the mere carriage-drive, however, a very different style is adopted—namely, a close-fitting jacket, with shawls and wraps to supply the extra covering as they may be required.

Bonnets present an almost endless variety in point of colour and fabric, but the shape is nearly alike in all, it being a modification of that which has been recently worn. The winter bonnets are slightly larger than their predecessors, and, though still worn towards the back of the head, have brims which project forward in the centre more than usual, and tie down close at the ears.

A very charming bonnet is composed of pale violet-coloured velvet and white silk, the top of the crown being of the latter material, covered with a star of black lace, the points of which lap over the velvet; the edge of the brim is also of white silk, with a double fall of white and black blonde. A full blonde cap with flowers, and strings of violet and white.

A stone-coloured terry velvet bonnet has a trimming of *grosseille* velvet, with feather to correspond, and white blonde embroidered with black.

There is a pretty bonnet made of black chenille, laid on in chequers over pink silk, with pink and black chenille intermixed, and hanging in long loops over the curtain. Cap of white blonde and pink flowers, with black and pink strings.

There is another attractive bonnet of pale-green terry velvet, with feather of the same colour, and trimming of white blonde and black velvet. A very full cap, with a bunch of flowers on one side. Curtain alternate pieces of the green and black velvet.

A handsome and more matronly bonnet is of dove-coloured moiré antique, with feather to correspond. The bonnet is otherwise trimmed with white and black blonde, and the inside is ornamented with cerise velvet and flowers the same colour.

A black velvet bonnet, with bird of paradise plume, is a favourite; and many shades of brown are worn.

But for any occasion of gaiety a white bonnet, interspersed with any bright-coloured velvet, would still be suitable; or one of some pale shade in terry velvet, interspersed with white, and the star of white blonde at the top of the crown.

Dresses are nearly all made with flounces, three being the favourite number; and they are, if possible, more trimmed than ever. There is one dress composed of black silk with three flounces, each flounce having graduated rows of brocade, of a running pattern of flowers, on a vert d'Isly ground. Another dress, in a similar style, is of cinnamon-brown, the brocade on the flounces being of black and white.

For demoiselles plain skirts of plaid silk are much worn.

In all cases of demi-toilette the tight jacket up to the throat is adopted; sometimes it is of the same material as the skirt, but not always. A jacket of black velvet is richly trimmed with knotted fringe and gimp, the basque being rather deep, and put in with broad plaits, on the surface of each of which is a medallion-like trimming of gimp with tassels, and the sleeves have large full puffs.

A jacket of black moiré antique is trimmed with black velvet, gimp and tassels; it fits to the shape, the trimming forming bretelles or braces, with two short broad ends behind.

A very rich jacket of garnet-coloured velvet is made something in the same style, with a fringe composed of bright beads, the same colour. In this instance, however, instead of bretelles, the trimming forms a sort of stomacher that reaches from shoulder to shoulder.

When the jacket is of the same material as the dress, the trimming of course corresponds with the brocade or trimming of the flounces, though probably with the addition of an edging of black velvet and black lace. Steel beads and bead, and bugle trimming are also used; and sometimes the jacket is formed of a deep frill or flounce of the silk, especially if the brocade of the silk forms the edge. The sleeves are always very large, and very full with puffs and much ornament.

The style of evening dress is scarcely yet established; but we may mention a very pretty dress of blue silk, ornamented with a ruche near the bottom of the skirt, and another within a quarter of a yard of the waist. Between these ruches are put on alternately slanting ruches of a narrower kind, and a trimming of black velvet and white blonde. The corsage is

ornamented by lappets of blue silk with ruches of blonde crossing, and tying in long bows behind.

There is also a very Spanish-looking dress of pink silk, intermixed with white silk and narrow black velvet and lace, the lower part of the skirt consisting of alternate vandykes of the different materials.

Velvet dresses of all colours are worn.

There is a decided change of style in *coiffures*. They are no longer worn entirely at the back of the head, but lie flat on the top of the head, with ribbon, flowers, or feathers drooping behind or at the sides. A seasonable novelty is composed of a wreath of ivy, which comes forward on the forehead, and is intermixed with cerise-colour velvet, the latter falling in long ends behind, and with velvet flowers the same colour at the sides. Another, something similar in style, is composed of velvet and gold braid, with drooping flowers of gold and ends of velvet.

A very pretty and simple *coiffure* is composed of plaited black velvet, which, though forming the shape of the head-dress, shows the hair through its folds; it has puffs of blue ribbon at the side, with loops of broad blue ribbon hanging behind, and a wreath of blue flowers passing across the forehead. A head-dress of pink ribbon, with roses and Michaelmas daisies, is also very becoming, and this one has also pendent loops instead of ends. It admits loops or plaits of hair to pass through at the back.

A *coiffure* of a different sort is formed of long lappets of lace, fringed with feather trimming, with a braid of cerise-colour velvet, coming in a point on the forehead.

When flowers are worn at the back of the head, a wreath to correspond should pass across the forehead.

The mixture of black and white blonde is still in favour, and, intermixed with velvet and bright-coloured flowers, has an excellent effect.

Chemisettes, unsuitable for cold weather, are not likely to be revived until the spring. Collars are worn large, though not preposterously so; and under-sleeves very full.

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. S., Dorking.—It shall be referred to the author, and, if correct, the Solution shall be given shortly.

ALFRED, Holloway.—Your Solution of the Indian Problem is quite right.

S. E.—You must have placed the men incorrectly in Problem 611. The Black King cannot move to Q 6th without going into check of the adverse Queen, which in the diagram stands at White's Q Kt 5th.

F. W. E., Lincoln.—A very promising first attempt.

G. B. F., Dundee.—They shall have due attention.

C. M., Birmingham.—Cortez, a Knight may be taken by an adverse Pawn. Who could have informed you otherwise?

S. X., Chester.—Apply to Mr. John Kipping, Manchester Chess-club, Kidgeseid, Manchester.

F. S., Lisbon.—We have before had occasion to complain of the unreasonableness of foreign correspondents subjecting us to heavy postage upon the most frivolous pretences. F. S., of Lisbon, has favoured us with three letters, all unpaid, merely that we might put him right upon a point of the smallest possible consequence, in which he persists in being wrong.

BETHNAL-GREEN.—1. Your Solution of Problem No. 611 is incorrect. 2. You will find the Indian Problem in an interesting letter signed "Shagird," printed in our Paper for Sept. 29 of the present year. 3. There is no difference whatever, except in name.

Δ. Reform Club.—1. You should join the St. George's Chess-club, by far the most important club of its kind in the kingdom. This flourishing society of chess amateurs is presided over by Lord Eglinton and Crenorne, comprises some of the finest players living, and we are pleased to hear, is just about increasing the comfort and convenience of its members by opening additional rooms for reception and play, and by the establishment of a well-assorted library. For terms, &c., you must apply to the Secretary, at the Club-house, 53, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.—2. The German Handbuch can be obtained through Messrs. Williams and Norgate. Of the French *Schachzeitung* "Sissa" we can give no information; it appears to be quite unknown in England.

THE SISTERS are both in error, but we have not space to explain the matter this week.

E. S.—We shall be obliged by a loan of the book in question for a few days, if E. S. can spare it.

DR. FORBES' reply to Alpha's Query shall appear in our next.

TWO STUCCO-BUILDERS, Black River, Jamaica.—The key move in the solution of the Indian Problem is—1. B to Q 3 sq. After that, and R to Q 2nd, the Mate is evident enough.

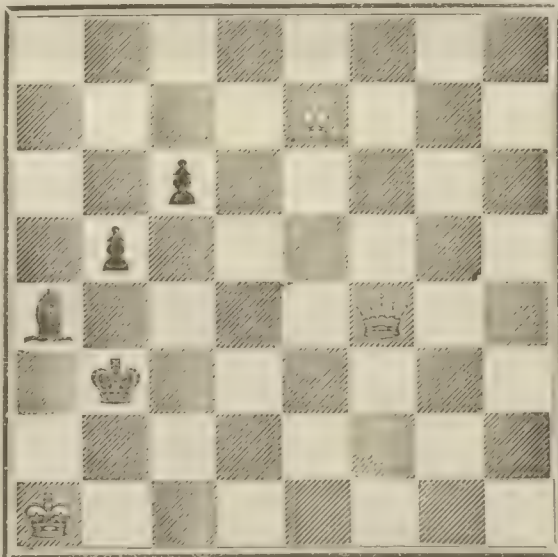
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 612, by Jacques, Henrius, F. R. S., Miles Diggory, W. S. M., O. P. Q., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 613, by Delta, Perseus, Isteria, S., Dr. Field, W. O. M., Miles, G. W., H. T. P., Barnaby, R. Hobson, Alfred, Holloway, A. G. Legard, Excelsior, Mitho-tohpa, F. R., Norwich; Brutus, Alpha, W. F., Stultus, T. G. A.; H. S., Box-hill; Omicron, Griffin, E. G. A., F. S. A., Old Salt, are correct; all others are wrong.

#### PROBLEM No. 614.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

#### CHESS IN INDIA.

An eccentric game between Mr. COCHRANE and the native "Shagird," MOHESCHUNDER BONNERJEE.

(Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohes.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohes.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q R sq
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	21. Kt to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K B sq (e)
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	22. Q R to Q R 2nd	K R to K B sq
4. Kt takes K B P (a)	K takes Kt	23. Kt to Q R 7th	Q Kt to K B 3rd
5. KB to Q B 4th (ch)	B to K 3rd	24. Kt to Q B 6th	Q to Q 2nd
6. B takes B (ch)	K takes B	25. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
7. Castles	K to Q 2nd	26. P to K 5th	Q Kt to K Kt 5th
8. P to Q 4th	K to Q B sq	27. P to K 6th	Q to K 2nd
9. P to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	28. K to R sq (f)	Q to K R 5th
10. Q Kt to Q B 3rd (b)	Q to Q Kt sq (c)	29. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th
11. P to K B 4th	P to R 3rd	30. R to K Kt sq	P to K Kt 4th
12. P to Q R 4th	K to Q R 2nd	31. Q to K 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd
13. P to Q Kt 4th	Q R to Q B sq	32. P to K 7th	R to Q B sq
14. B to Q 3rd	K to Q Kt sq	33. P takes P	K Kt to K 5th
15. P to Q R 5th	P to Q B 4th	34. Q R to K Kt 2nd	K Kt to Q B 6th
16. P to Q Kt 5th	K to Q R 2nd (d)	35. P to K 8th, be-	Kt takes Q
17. P to Q 5th	P to K Kt 2nd	coming A	
18. Q to her Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	36. Q takes Kt	
19. K R to Q Kt sq	Q R to K Kt sq	And White ultimately won the game.	

(a) Mr. Cochrane still retains his old opinion of the validity of this sacrifice.

(b) It is now time to look after the K pawn. Had Black taken it before he would have lost his Kt.

(c) The march of the King step by step over to this side so early in the game is an occurrence not often seen.

(d) We have tried in vain to divine the object of the Brahmin in playing the King backwards and forwards thus.

(e) Taking the Kt would have been a fatal error. (f) Or he would have lost a piece.

#### BETWEEN THE SAME OPONENTS.

(Ruy Lopez' Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mohes.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mohes.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	15. Q to K R 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q B 4th	16. B to K Kt 5th	Q B takes Kt
4. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	17. P takes B	P to K R 3rd
5. Castles	Castles	18. B takes Kt	Q takes B
6. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	19. Q takes Q	K to B sq
7. B takes Kt	Kt takes B	20. K B to K sq	R takes R (ch)
8. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q Kt sq	21. K to B sq	K to K 2nd
9. Kt takes P	K R to K sq	22. K takes R	R to K Kt sq
10. P to Q 4th	P to R 3rd	23. K to Q 2nd	R to K 2nd
11. K Kt to Q B 4th	K B takes P	24. R checks	K to Q 2nd
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K R to K sq	25. Kt to K 3rd	P to K R 4th
13. Q to K R 6th	K R to Q 2nd	26. Kt to Q 5th	

And Black struck his flag.

### Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB

#### RARE OR UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

THE accompanying Letters are derived from a small collection of inedited autographs in the possession of a gentleman (whose name we have not permission to mention) who has politely placed several of the most interesting at our disposal:—

FROM LORD NELSON TO SIR ISAAC HEARD, GARTER K.A., HERALD'S OFFICE, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Vienna, Sept. 20, 1800.

My dear Sir,—I shall be very much obliged if you will have the goodness to inform me whether (sic) I am permitted to wear the *Star* of the Order of the Bath, which I am allowed to do under the King's sign manual on my coming abroad, or whether I am to cut it off my coat on my arrival in England; also, whether I may wear the *Star* of the Crescent and the *Star* of the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit—all of which at present adorn my coat; it is my wish to be correct in all these points; therefore I am thus troublesome. A line directed to my brother at the Navy-office will much oblige

Your very humble servant,

BRONTE NELSON OF THE NILE.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Amazon, Oct. 21, 1801.

My dear Sir Isaac,—As I take my seat as a Viscount on the 29th, I beg you will send me, to Sir Wm. Hamilton, 23, Piccadilly, the Patent and Writ of Summons. Several Peers will take their seat that day. I leave December the 23rd for my Cottage at Merton, in Surrey; but at Sir Wm. Hamilton's I shall always be heard of. Ever, my dear Sir Isaac, your most obliged and obedient Servant, NELSON and BRONTE.

FROM LORD EXMOUTH TO SIR ISAAC HEARD, HERALD'S OFFICE, REGARDING HIS ARMS, ETC., AFTER BEING ELEVATED TO THE PEERAGE.

Caledonia at Sea, 10th August, 1814.

My dear Sir Isaac,—I beg you to accept my thanks for your polite congratulations on my advancement to the Peerage, and for your very kind readiness to aid my having all the necessary attendance of supporters so proper for this high honor. I have had no opportunity of replying to you before, and as I am to be in Town in a week after you will receive my letter, I will, with your permission, postpone the subject for a Personal Conference after I have seen my family. I have never forgotten your kind manner to me when by the favor and Grace of our adored King, I had occasion to record myself in your office, and I shall with pleasure profit by your experience in my arms, &c., &c. &c.

A Brother of my Father's was married many years ago into the Trefusi's family to a Sister I believe of the present Lord Clinton's Grandfather. I believe there was no children, and how far it may be correct or proper to intermix this marriage connection with my family, you will be competent to judge. I shall have the pleasure to wait upon you as soon as I am in Town, and beg you to accept the high consideration and respect with which I am, my dear Sir, your very faithful and obed. Serv., EXMOUTH.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, THEN EARL OF WELLINGTON, TO SIR ISAAC HEARD, GARTER KING OF ARMS.

Nissa, April 15, 1812.

Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your letters of the 21st and 26th of February, in answer to which I have to inform you that it is not my intention to make any alteration in my Arms, or Supporters.

I have received the Permission of the Prince Regent, and accept the Honors recently conferred upon me by the Government and Cortes of Spain, and I enclose the copy of the letter which I received from the Spanish Government upon that occasion. I have the Honor to be, Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant, WELLINGTON.

DR. JOHNSON AND MRS. GARRICK.

The brief note below in the handwriting of the great moralist was found among the papers which Mrs. Garrick left. It has never, we believe, been published, and may be thought deserving preservation.

"Dr. Johnson sends most respectful condolence to Mrs. Garrick, and wishes that any endeavour of his could enable her to support a loss which the world cannot repair."

"Feb. 2, 1779."

[David Garrick died on the 20th of January, a few days before the date of the above, which is on a card, and was probably written and left by Dr. Johnson at the house, when he called to inquire after the health of Mrs. Garrick.]

#### QUERIES.

CURIOUS OLD CUSTOM AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—When Royal or illustrious personages visited the University of Cambridge, it seems at one time to have been the custom for the authorities to welcome their guests on their arrival in scarlet dresses, and to attend on them on their departure in black dresses. In a pamphlet dated 1625, containing "True Copies of all the Latine Orations made and pronounced at Cambridge, on Tuesday and Thursday, the 25 and 27 of February last past, 1622, by the Vice-Chancellor and others of that University, in their Entertainment of the Excellent Don Charles de Coloma, Ambassador for his Catholike Majestie of Spaine to the King's Most Excellent Majestie, and of the Most Illustrious Lord Ferdinand Baron of Hayscot, Ambassador from the most renowned Princesse Isabella Clara Eugenia, Archduchesse of Austria," there is a translation of the Latin oration delivered by the Vice-Chancellor to the Ambassadors on their departure, which commences thus:—"Most Illustrious Heroes, and most gracious Lords, Yee see how we come in Blacks, after the fashion of Mourners, to take our farewell of you whom at your first arrivall, with all cheerfulness and delight, we received in Scarlet: for wee knew that our Universitie was wonderfully to be recreated, yea plainly, to be beaified with the long abode of so great Mercuries." Can any of your readers inform me whether the above was a custom peculiar to the University, and adopted on all similar occasions, or whether it was commonly followed at that period by other corporate bodies!—TACUL.

"THE DOGGE 'BOYE.'"—Can you inform me who it is that is meant to be hit by the nickname of "The Dogge 'Boye'" in the following pamphlet? "Observations Vpon Prince Ruperts's white dogge called 'Boye.' Carefully taken by T. B. For that purpose employed by some of the citizens in the City of London. Printed in the yeere 1643." It is a political brochure.—MINSK.

ANCIENT BRASSES.—Walton-on-Thames Church contains objects of great interest to antiquarians—"The Gossyp's Bride," and a very spirited and well-executed "Brass," in a perfect state of preservation: it is now fastened to an oak panel, and hung up in the church near the altar. It is in memory of "John Selwyn, gent., Keeper of her Majesty's Park of Okelands, under the Right Hon. Charles Holland, Lord Admirall of England, A.D. 1587." "It is said this John Selwyn saved the Queen's life at a Stag Hunt." The stag was running at her Majesty, when the Keeper sprang on his back and gave the death thrust in time to save the Queen; but the animal threw up his antlers, and one piercing the Keeper's brain killed him on the spot. The Keeper is represented on the stag in the act of giving the thrust, and receiving his own death wound: there are two larger figures on each side this piece of brass—a female with hands clasped, wearing a hat; and opposite a similar-sized figure of Selwyn, bareheaded, with hands also clasped. Between those large figures are those of the "five sons and six daughters of Selwyn," and beneath a very legible inscription with date March, 1587. The brass is finely finished, the lines on the animal artistically given, and the dresses and ornaments, trimmings, plaitings, and features of the figures minutely finished. Can you inform me if there is any historical record of such an event!—W. G. TENBY.

MARKET CROSSES.—The Leek news-room in the market-place there was built in 1806, on the site of an old market-cross, and the steps round its base on which the market people had been used to sit on the baskets, and, possibly, in very old times, to kneel and pray. May I request an opinion as to the origin and title to such crosses? The above has become, indeed, a question of title between the members of the news-room, the lord of the manor, and the public.—M. G., Leek, Staffordshire.

\* This application is very characteristic. In Southey's admirable biography of the hero it is related that at the battle of Traisgar, where he issued that last signal, "which will be remembered as long as the language or even the memory of England shall endure"—"England expects every man to do his duty!"—he had put on his Admiral's frock-coat, decorated with the very honours about which he appears so sensitive here. "Ornaments which rendered him a mark for the enemy," Southey observes, "were belied with ominous suppression by his officers." Remonstrance upon this topic was, however, hardly displeasing to him. "In honour I gained them," was his reply on a former occasion, when changing his coat had been suggested,—"and in honour I will die with them."

† His advancement to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Exmouth of Cannontown, county Devon, took place on the 1st of June, 1814; and on the 10th of December, 1816, for his distinguished gallantry at the bombardment and destruction of Algiers, he was further advanced to the dignity of Viscount Exmouth.



T. B. MACAULAY writes, in his lay of the "Armada":—

"The tall Pinta, till the noon, had held her close in chase."

What was the *Pinta*? Is it a generic name or that of a ship? One of C. Columbus's caravels at Palos was also named by that name. Now, to think it might be the same ship that discovered the New World, and then was the forerunner of the Spanish fleet off "Aurigny's Isle," would make it nearly as old as that which conveyed the yearly "Theories" from Athens to Dalos. Further, I doubt whether the "tall Pinta" of Philip II.'s time tallies well with the petty caravels doled out to that obstinate beggar, who soon gave his King and Queen a new world in exchange.—ARAGON X LEON, Coventry.

LANDED GENTRY OF SURREY.—Can the Editor inform me if any, and what, record remains of the landed gentry of Surrey about the year 1632?—W. B. Garden-court, Temple.

THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.—Who wrote this popular song, and is it original (I mean the words) or borrowed, as I remember to have heard, from an old ballad of the sixteenth or seventeenth century? Any information you can afford regarding it will oblige—A SINGER.

#### NOTES.

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.—This intellectual gymnasium, at which Scott, Jeffrey, Brougham, and others, first trained their powers, still exists. In looking over its records lately, it was amusing to observe the character of the subjects selected for essays by some of its eminent members. Scott appears, as he did in life, compounded of the lawyer and the poet. His essays were on the "Origin of the Feudal System," on the "Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian," on the "Origin of the Scandinavian Mythology." Henry Brougham (admitted Nov. 21, 1797) selected the following subjects:—"Political Remarks on the Union," "The Balance of Power," "Indirect Influence of the People," "Influence of National Opinion on External Relations," and "An Examination of Certain Plans that are at present entertained of Cultivating the Crown Lands in the Ceded Islands." Charles Grant (Lord Glenelg) was admitted Jan. 12, 1803, and read an essay on the "Usefulness of the Study of Mythology." These young aspirants were all Liberals. On the 25th Nov., 1800, the question, "Ought the Test Act to be Repealed?" was brought forward by John Archibald Murray—the kind and hospitable Lord Murray of the present day—and was "carried unanimously in the affirmative."

BLAIR'S POEM OF "THE GRAVE."—Mr. Cunningham, in his new and beautiful edition of "Johnson's Lives of the Poets," quotes a passage from Southey's "Life of Cowper":—"Though the strain of the 'Night Thoughts' is stamped with the strongest mannerism, and both the matter and the manner are of a kind to affect the reader powerfully and deeply, Blair's 'Grave' is the only poem I can call to mind which has been composed in imitation of it." The earlier portions of the "Night Thoughts" were published in 1742, and Blair's "Grave" not till 1743; but Southey's inference is nevertheless wrong. The "Grave" was written in 1741; and its author, in February, 1742, endeavoured in vain, through the influence of Dr. Isaac Watts, to obtain a publisher in London. The honour of originality, therefore, belongs to the Scottish poet.—D.

MORLEY'S MADRIGALS, AND GREENE'S PERIMEDES.—In Mr. Payne Collier's charming little volume of "Lyrical Poems, selected from Musical Publications between the Years 1589 and 1600" (Percy Society, No. LI.), occur the following lines, taken from Thomas Morley's "Madrighals to Four Voices," 1600:—

April is my mistress face,  
And July in her eyes hath place;  
Within her bosom is September,  
But in her heart a cold December.

The learned editor has not noticed that the same idea may be found in Robert Greene's "Perimedes the Blacksmith," 1583:—

Fair is my love, for April in her face,  
Her lovely breasts September claims his part,  
And lordly July in her eyes takes place,  
But cold December dwelleth in her heart.

If both are not translations from the same foreign original, the coincidence is curious, and certainly deserving of a note.—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

ALMANACK WIT.—"Poor Robin's" Almanack for 1696 concludes with the following receipt:—"To Cure Corns."—"Take the strongest Aqua-fortis you can get, and drop a Spoonfull upon your Corn, and it will not only eat away your corn, but your Toe also; so you may be sure your Corn will not come there any more."

And this is all which I this year shall pen,  
Next year expect to hear of me agen."—DIRK.

#### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

FASTRADA, THE WIFE OF CHARLEMAGNE.—I do not find that difficulty which M. Victor Hugo experienced in attempting to interpret the two last lines of the inscription on Fastrada. I read the whole thus:—

Fastradana pia Caroli conjux vocitata  
Christo dilecta jacet hoc sub marmore  
Anno septuagesimo nonagesimo quarto  
Quæ numerum metro claudere musa negat  
Rex pie quæ gessit virgo licet hic cinerescit  
Spiritus hæres sit patriæ quæ tristia nescit.

Literally translated, this is the interpretation:—

Fastradana the pious, called the wife of Charles,  
Beloved by Christ, lies under this marble,  
In the year seven hundred and ninety-four,  
Whose words the muse does not permit to include the number in metre.

\*O Pious King, whom the Virgin bore, although she (F.) is here turning into ashes,  
May her spirit be heir of that country which knows no sorrow.

This is in every respect a most interesting inscription. Its antiquity of eleven hundred and sixty years renders it amongst non-classical inscriptions most valuable, and the jingle of the rhyme in the two last verses shows us the barbarian origin of that addition to poetry to which we are now accustomed. I know not if an earlier specimen of rhyme in Latin verse could be found. In after ages it became the general fashion in ecclesiastical compositions, as we find in innumerable inscriptions and epitaphs.—R. M. BEVERLEY, Scarborough.

THERE is a translation of the "Posterior Analytics" of Aristotle, by Edward Poste, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, published by Macpherson, Oxford, price 4s.—B. A., Oxen.

SAVE ME FROM TO DIE.—At the moment we can remember only two instances of this form of expression. The one in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," Book III., c. xii., stanza 35:—

—Or if that ought do death exceed,  
Be sure that nought may save thee from to die.

The other will be found in a Masque by Ben Jonson, called "Chloridia"—And sculpture, that can keep thee from to die.

The expression "from to die," as equivalent to "from death," occurs in the following fine stanza of Spenser's "Ruines of Time."

#### LXI.

For not to have been dipt in Lethe's lake,  
Could save the some of Thetis from the die;  
But that blinde bard did him immortal make  
With verses, dipt in dew of Castalie:  
Which made the eastern conqueror to crie,  
O fortunate yong-man! whose vertue found  
So brave a trompe, thy noble acts to sound.—M.

GOSIR'S BRIDLE, OR BRANKS.—The following notes may be of service to W. B. in his researches after branks. A woodcut in vol. i., p. 233, of the "Local Historian's Table Book of Northumberland and Durham," represents Robert Sharp, an officer of the corporation of Newcastle, leading Ann Biddlestone through the streets with branks. The writer states that the branks are still preserved in the police-office. In Hodgson's "Northumberland" it is recorded that Elizabeth Holborn was, on December 3, 1741, punished for two hours at the market-cross, Morpeth, for opprobrious language. An engraving of branks will be found in Brand's "History of Newcastle," vol. ii., p. 292, to which W. B. is referred for further information.

There is a scold's bridle in Warrington Museum, and for an account of where four others are see "Transactions of Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire for Session 1854-55," page 61. London: J. H. Parker, 377, Strand, 1855.—C. S. GREGSON, Edge-lane, Old Swan.

THE INITIALS M AND N IN THE CHURCH SERVICE.—"R. V." has misplaced these letters in order; they stand as N or M, and are, I believe, the initials of Nicolas and Mary—St. Nicolas being the patron saint of boys, as Our Lady is of girls; at least this is the only intelligible explanation I have ever heard.—F. L., All Souls College, Oxford.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. Macgillivray, Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Rimbault, C. M. Ingleby, Scotus, Y. W., C. L. A. H., Ignoramus, H. W. Rainger, Delta, H. Langmead, E. A., M. B., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Yenicea, C. Forrest, Reflector, E. L. B., B. N.—received with thanks E. D.—For *retro* read *metro*. J. C., Buckton.—Next week.

\*All communications intended for this department should be legibly inscribed at the top "MEMORABILLIA."

#### MUSICAL REVIEW.

BOOSEY'S UNIVERSAL FLUTE PRECEPTOR. Edited by J. CLINTON.—BOOSEY'S UNIVERSAL CORNOPEAN TUTOR. Edited by STANTON JONES. Boosey and Sons.

Before making a few remarks on these particular works, we wish to say a word on the subject of musical instruction-books in general. In the first place, we have to observe that they are multiplied to such an excess that not one in a hundred has any value of its own. Almost everything that can be said in the way of instruction, in regard to singing or playing on instruments, has been already said again and again: the subject is worn threadbare; and all that a compiler can now do is to hash up a *cramme recode* of hackneyed precepts and stale examples. Occasionally an exceptional case may occur, when a teacher of great ability and eminence embodies the practical results of his own experience; but such cases are now exceedingly rare. And there is also the case of instruments recently invented or improved, and the powers of which are still in the course of development. When a distinguished performer on one of these instruments publishes his peculiar method, his publication is valuable, because it contains what cannot be had elsewhere. In the second place, we desire to remark that, because such works are described by their authors or publishers as being for the use of amateurs, it is generally supposed that an amateur has only to buy a "Singing Method," or "Pianoforte Method," or "Violin Method," and straightway set about teaching himself to sing or play, without any other assistance. There cannot be a greater mistake. It is impossible to learn to sing, or to play upon any instrument, without a competent master. There are a thousand things necessary to be learned which cannot be conveyed by written instructions alone. The master must show, by example, how the voice is to be emitted, how the instrument is to be handled, how its tones are to be produced, how its scales and passages are to be fingered. He must do all these things himself, and it is by imitating him that the pupil learns to do them likewise. We advise the amateur, therefore, never to trust to instruction-books. Let him take a master—and let him do so from the very beginning. It is another vulgar error, repeated every day by sensible enough people in other things, that a young lady (for instance) may begin the piano with the help of her mamma or a half-taught governess armed with some "Pianoforte Method," and that it is time enough to resort to a master when she has, as it is said, got over the rudiments. Thousands of promising pupils are spoiled in this way every day. It is at the very outset that the soundest instruction is the most essential. The self-taught, or mamma-taught, or governess-taught girl (we don't speak of the superior class of governesses, who are few in number), when she comes to have a master, finds, to her own mortification and that of her friends, that she must *unklearn* all that she has been learning so laboriously. Few are able to go through this painful process, and nine out of ten throw it up in disgust.

The real utility of an instruction-book consists in its serving as a *Vade Mecum* or *Handbook* to the master. If it contains a body of sound, concise, well-digested, well-expressed, and well-arranged precepts, illustrated by examples and exercises of a similar character, it will facilitate his labours, methodise his lessons, and aid him in many ways. Masters in general, accordingly, take such assistance; and a master will show his judgment by the choice of the handbook he employs.

The two works, the titles of which are given above, belong to a series of "Musical Handbooks" now in course of publication by Messrs. Boosey. Those already published are for Singing, the Flute, the Cornopean, the Pianoforte, the Concertina, the Violin, and the Clarinet. Of these works we may say that though in general they have no pretension to originality of matter, or even novelty of form, yet all of them possess the advantage of comparative cheapness. They are judicious compilations, containing as much really valuable matter as could be obtained, in any previous publications, for twice the money; and this is certainly quite a sufficient recommendation.

The instruction-books for the Flute and the Cornopean are somewhat differently situated from the others. Besides the recommendation to them all, these have the additional advantage of belonging to the case (which we have already noticed) of instruments recently invented or improved, and the powers of which are still in progress of development. The flute, it is well known, has of late years undergone important changes both in its construction and in the manner in which it is played. At this moment there are several rival flutes and several rival methods; and it is of much consequence to the amateur that he choose the best kind of flute and the method suitable to it. Mr. Clinton, the very eminent professor of the flute, is the inventor of one of these improved instruments, of the superiority of which we have already given our opinion. His flute has this peculiar advantage—that, while execution is facilitated and intonation perfected by means of additional keys, these new keys do not disturb the action of those previously in use; so that the established system of fingering is still preserved, and the instrument can be played either with or without the superadded keys. In the "Preceptor" before us Mr. Clinton has given the most judicious and approved methods of fingering every scale on the ordinary flute, leaving it to the amateur afterwards to acquire the use of the new keys added to the instrument. This is the kind of instruction-book for the flute which, we apprehend, is the most generally useful; and nothing, we may add, can be more concise and clear than the directions for practice, or more judicious than the exercises and examples.

The Cornopean (otherwise called the cornet-à-piston) is a recently-invented instrument, for which few instructions have yet been published. There is, therefore, room for Mr. Jones's work; and we find that it contains every thing requisite, as a manual for the master and an assistant to the pupil, in teaching and learning an instrument which is coming more and more into general use.

The Russian Government has issued a decree prohibiting the export of all kinds of grain by the Polish frontier, "except wheat," which may be exported through any of the Polish customs stations.

The vacancy created in the Dublin police magistracy, by the appointment of Dr. Kelly to the office of Judge of the Admiralty, has just been filled by the nomination of Joseph O'Donnell, Esq., of the Leinster Circuit.

The directors of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank have, we understand, ordered all their *employés* who adorned their face with a moustache to shave or resign.

The *Cardiff Guardian* says that a child, the son of labouring people, received at the baptismal font at Merthyr the names of "James Louis Napoleon Malakoff Broom."

#### THE FIRST MEET OF THE SEASON.

A BARONIAL castle restored, with plate-glass windows and damask curtains—a lawn rustling with November's yellow leaves—a pack of fox-hounds—old, steady favourites, and young ones in their first season inclined to riot after the Persian cat—the huntsman in his bright, fresh scarlet, soon to be stained to a rich damson, silent, attentive, firm, and self-possessed as a commander-in-chief preparing for action; the two whips outside, like aides-de-camp, full of fire—the second proud of new boots and horsemanship; the first whip a huntsman in reversion, with an eye on his chief, and the other on the hounds—a constant crushing of gravel and grinding of wheels, as family coaches, four-in-hands, mail-coaches, dog-carts, and tandems roll up; while hasty hack riders gallop across the park, and old hands, riding their hunters, pace soberly;—a crowd of foot-folk in smockfrocks rolled up; a few cherry-cheeked country lasses, with their fathers or sweethearts, mounted on Dobbins, or leading ancient phaeton and modern shandydan, hovering round the lodge gates—an army of grooms and gardeners and ploughboys turned grooms for the day, leading and fistling hunters, either clothed or great-coated—windows full of lively faces, in pretty morning costumes, beginning with the "company" in the breakfast-hall, and rising gradually to ladies' maids, chambermaids, until the upper turrets are crowned with an infant army and guardian nurses;—these form the raw material of a grand meet with open house. Condescending butlers walk about armed with cherry-cordial for the shy or the owners of restive horses not to be trusted. The experienced walk in as a matter of course, salute the host and hostess, if she be gracious enough to appear, and then fall to steadily at the best thing going, knowing that at such meets there is almost always time for digestion before a fox gets away in earnest.

The man makes a great mistake who lays in a heavy feed, if there is likely to be any real work within the next two hours. The young and timid slouch in, blushing rosy, as their first "Pink," and, sitting down on the first seat, take exactly what's before them, whether they like it or not, and from pure bashfulness swallow successively tea, cherry-brandy, old ale, and port wine. The squire gets in knots and exchange county slang, full of allusions as mysterious to any out of their set as the language of Nineveh. Everybody has got the best horse in the world, and in the general good humour of the first breakfast of the season no one disputes the happy idea.

The lion of the day is the foreign sportsman, Count or Baron, extensively got up with a red cord down his leather breeches: if a German, whether Hanoverian or Bohemian, he will probably be a first-rate judge of horseflesh, and not a bad performer as long as the fencing is reasonable, in spite of his (in our English eyes) eccentricities of costume.

Once mustachios were considered foreign; now they crop out all round the table. Hunting costume is very improving and deceptive. The best-dressed man is a London horsedealer, who may always be taken for a gentleman until he opens his mouth. We must not forget the ladies and the boys. There's the Hon. Mrs. Slashaway, the best horsewoman (we were going to say horseman) across country in the county. Every one crowds to look at her when her name is whispered, and every one is disappointed. It's twenty years since she was a beauty, and rode slap into Slashaway's heart by leading him over five new locked gates. She is now hard, thin, and reddish brown in complexion, and walks up the hall like a dragoon, slapping her whip; but then, in those most bewitching grey wide-awakes with ostrich-feathers, there are a couple of nieces who don't ride so well, but canter in the most charming manner through gates opened by ready hands. It requires health and a brilliant complexion to stand the early glare of a hunting breakfast. The boys in kilts, in leggings of curious cut, leather trousers, and Tom Thumb boots, are scrambling in all directions under the unwonted excitement of a holiday, cheese-cake and marmalade without stint, and a gallop that would be enough for any animal but a pony, without hunting.

We may observe in passing that although a Castle Meet or a Lawn Meet is very well in its way, for real jovial fun and hospitality, unchilled by the dignity of those tremendous butlers and footmen, a rich squire's grange or a thousand-a-year farmer is to be preferred.

As for the sport—between the numbers and the noise, the breakfast of the riders and the freshness of the horses, the glasses of brandy pressed on huntman and whips—it is very seldom that a "Grand Meet" ends in anything but chopping an unfortunate or two in cover after heading them back. We can just remember one good day at a Lawn Meet, at Badminton, when we found in Swangrove in the Park, and had thirty-five minutes and a "kill"—about a score up, out of three hundred!

Having said so much by way of preamble about what we may call Break-fast Meets—no pun intended—possible and actual, we are bound to add that our castle is Hever Castle, where Henry VIII.—an earnest sportsman, and never satisfied without a kill—courted Anna Boleyn. How pretty she must have looked on her palfrey, with her hawk on her fist, on the way to kill a heron on the Eden River. As to the fox-hounds, they are the Old Surrey. Their meets include few squires, and only two lords, but are composed largely of corn and mustard dealers, bankers, stockbrokers, brewers, and batters in a large way, no miscellaneous horse-dealers; one is attached to the Hunt in a sort of official character. The horses are, for the most part, too good for the country; for price is no object with the owners. The country may be divided into three kinds—steep chalk hills and downs, without flints, the same covered as thickly with flints as if a road-maker had made them the receiving-ground of his stock; and a clay vale country below the hills, with deep ditches full of water, banks, and fences stiff enough to satisfy any Shiresman. In the hilly chalk part there are of course no ditches and no fences, except the posts or rails of new inclosures.

The hedges are mere pony jumps, full of gaps; so any man or woman can ride there who don't mind galloping down hill, or at times over something much worse than a macadamised road. The covers lie thick and full of foxes, within a short two miles of each other; so that altogether, as long as you keep out of the clay, it is pleasant galloping over sheep downs with very little arable, and you may go all day without taking a jump. The field may be divided into two classes. Those who ride there because they can't find time to go into a better country—many of these are horsemen equal to the stiffest country in England; and a most respectable banker sort of subscribers, who go for a constitutional canter and the pleasure of seeing the hounds work—for which last pleasure the Surrey hills are very favourable. We shall not say anything about who are the best men, but among the oldest are two whom it is impossible to pass by. A light-weight, wiry, fresh-complexioned, pleasant old gentleman, in a white cravat and brown coat, the picture of a squire, but really a banker, riding a thoroughbred, as familiar with the country as his garden, and always well up at a kill; for experience does for him what hard riding did when he was younger. And then there's Mr. Cannon-Ball, as we may venture to name him, on his old white horse, not the father, but the grandfather of the Hunt—an iron proof that with plenty of hunting and shooting a man may defy even the damp-dreary fogs of a City residence. Mr. Cannon-Ball does not ride hard, but he knows all the hounds and all the foxes from the time they are littered until they are fit to run, so although he only trots and canters you meet him, after hustling along best pace on your best horse, when you least expect him. Altogether Surrey is a capital country for a beginner or to get an appetite for dinner, or for a timid gentleman fond of sport; but strangers must take notice that, unless properly introduced, they are fined half-a-guinea. There is a sort of City rivalry between the stag-hunters and the fox-hunters in Surrey that is very amusing to a stranger. Why a man should be despised for following the sport that he likes best by anyone except a human hog, who spends his life in eating, drinking, and grubbing up money, we never could understand. But it is so satisfactory to praise yourself by laughing at your neighbour.

It is well to mention that Croydon, close to open downs, is a good place to keep hunters during the summer, or to have them prepared for the hunting season; and that the manner in which horses are conditioned at the Derby Stables, kept by Bignold, fits them to go with the fastest hounds in England.

#### COURSING.

A COURSING meeting is a racing meeting of sweepstakes, cups, and matches, without jockeys; where the public are lookers on, not partakers in the sport. It bears the same relation to a day with a friend's greyhounds that a steeplechase does to a day with foxhounds. A man must be an owner of greyhounds, or very fond of the sport, to go out in bleak winter weather on open downs like those of Wiltshire or Cambridgeshire, and stand still on foot or horseback while a brace of long-limbed, smooth-coated, keen-eyed beauties race venomously out of sight, with no one up except the judge, and he paid for his fun. But tastes differ, and there is as much enthusiasm in their line among the wearers of the silver couples as any class of sportsmen. Certainly they have one advantage—they are not obliged to leave the chief care of their favourites to mere trainers and grooms; for, although it is forbidden to a courier to make a pet of his hounds, under penalty of utterly ruining their running, still he may have his kennel in his stable-yard, and, if within reach of open ground, help in the training, if he does not undertake the whole business himself. He can begin at the beginning; breed his pups, nurse them through their infantine diseases, enter them to their first hare, and keep himself and his ponies in condition, while preparing his pet long-tails for serious racing, with no other assistance than one or two intelligent yokels, and the invaluable "Greyhound, by Stonehenge," as his handbook. We don't promise him that he will carry off first prizes at Altcar or Swinham, but he will think he will; and the idea of success is the principal element of sport. Prince Poniatowski, an Italian-Polish nobleman, used to say that he liked a very bad horse, because people laid such long odds against him. That is a sort of advantage that it is easy to possess in greyhounds: bad ones are always plentiful, and cheap. It may be, but it need not be, a very expensive amusement, unless a man chooses to trust him professional trainers, and pay unlimited bills for Cochins eggs and boiled rabbits, pats of butter, port-wine, oysters, and other nostrums for making up a greyhound-trainer's bill. Stonehenge calculates the cost of a greyhound, bred from a litter, trained, and ready to start, at about £12—so a man may have a dozen for half the price of a very moderate thoroughbred yearling. As to describing a coursing meeting, that is impossible—so short and sharp, so bare and bleak, so perfectly mannish (ladies don't go to coursing meetings), so made up of townsmen, noblemen, squires, butchers, and shepherds—it must be seen to be appreciated. If you have a book on the event, or if you, or your uncle, or the squire of your parish, has an idea of carrying off the Challenge Cup or Puppy Stakes, you won't exclaim, as we have more than once—

Dull for an hour and merry for a minute.

There is another sort of coursing that your regular coursers look down on as foxhunters do on beagles, and that is pot-hunting; or else when my Lord gives his tenants a day, and every man that can, begs, borrows, or brings his own dog.

Pot-hunting is thiswise. You are stopping at say some Southdown breeder's farm in Wilts or Sussex when the Missis inquires at breakfast whether you are fond of hare-soup, to which carelessly or thoughtlessly answering yes, in five minutes it is settled that "those nasty long-tails ought to do something for their living"—always in mischief, lapping up the cream and upsetting the milk pails;—"so you are to ride the colt," and "father" gets on "the old mare" (there always is an old mare at a farm), and away you go up and down the long hills, with a brindled bitch and a black pup careering before, behind, all round, or peering into rabbit-holes in a manne





HUNTING.—THE MEET AT HEVER CASTLE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

that would drive a real courser crazy—quite dea. to whistle and name—away you go until you come to the shepherd, Old Tom. Of course Tom knows of a hare—"such a regular Jack." Silence is ordered, but not obeyed; for the three lads are out on their ponies, laughing and wrangling. Nevertheless, we get close up to the fern without an idea of giving any law. And "Loo-loo, she's away!" with Brindle close to her scut, and Snowball a dozen yards behind. Away we gallop, down a hill as steep as the roof of a house, shouting like demons, until we are brought up on the opposite hill by a gradual descent from a canter to a trot, from a trot to a walk

and dead stop—the colt blown, ourselves black in the face—to see the hare circling in the distant downs back towards us. The old mother runs cunning, and leaves the young one to do all the work, waiting for the turns; once, twice, and away, a near shave, as we fancy, but no, it takes five minutes before the puppy turns Fuss again, and Brindle, catching her with hasty hungry jaws, rolls over down the steep slope three or four times before stopping. One pitiful squeak and all is over. The farmer, who has not pressed the "oud meare," and Shepherd, who knew pretty well where Brindle would have her, are both up; and the final rites, including presenting Master Tommy, aged seven, with the scut, are soon

performed. The colt has recovered his wind. After halt an hour's beat, at it we go again. We are four hours on the downs, with another hare and a leveret, and miss two. We return—hounds and ponies pretty well tired; men and boys with appetites finely set for dinner. So there's hare-soup and jugged hare, and a roast leveret, besides the sport, the heat, the exercise, the shouting.

Speaking fashionably, this sort of thing is "very slow;" but tastes differ: for our own parts, we hope to have many days on the downs ending with farmers' fare, and "the roast leveret," the black pup killed.

WOLDSMAN.

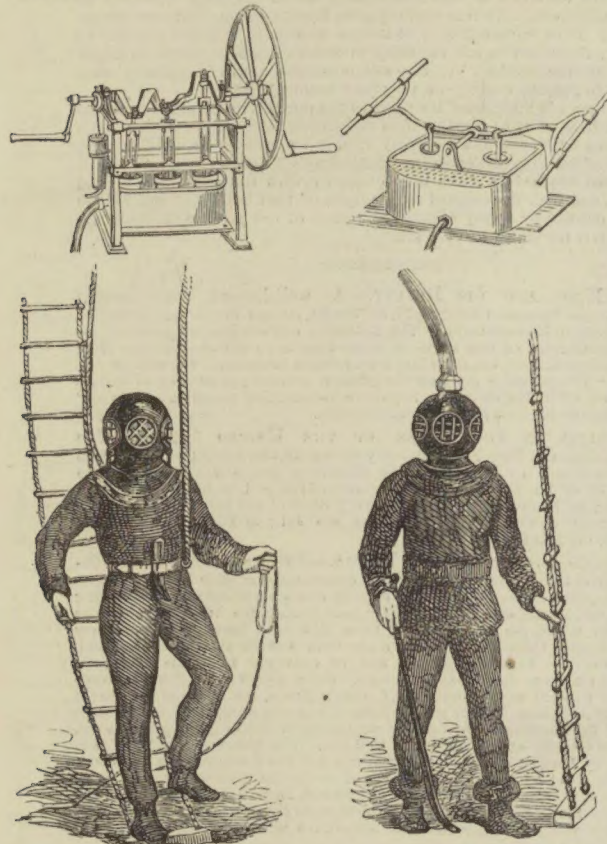


COURSING.



# IMPROVED DIVING DRESSES AND LIFE-BOATS.

SOME interesting experiments lately took place at Paris, on and near the Seine, with different diving apparatus, life-boats, fire-engines, grappling-irons for saving lives from shipwreck, &c. At noon precisely Prince Napoleon arrived at the place appointed for the experiments, accompanied by a number of the members of the international jury, officers of the Navy and Artillery, and several of the high functionaries from the Departments of War and Marine. The experiments commenced with the life-boats. A boat invented by M. Berthon, which cannot be upset, another in wire-woven canvas, and a third in caoutchouc, were tried with perfect success. The last-named boat was inflated, launched, and manned with three lusty rowers in five minutes. Five diving apparatus had been inscribed for exhibition, but only four—two French and two English—those of Messrs. Siebe, Heintke, Cabirol, and Ernoux, were tried. All these apparatus are constructed on nearly the same manner, being composed of a waterproof dress, terminated at the upper part by a cuirass in metal, to which, when on the body of the diver, is screwed a helmet of the same metal, having affixed to it the tube for giving air, the supply of which is kept up by means of an air-pump and a valve for letting off the breath of the diver. One of the experiments tried with Siebe's apparatus was that the diver can of his own free will come to the surface by removing a part of the weight which keeps him under water. The four divers descended at the same time. One of them remained under water forty minutes continuously, and the others a somewhat shorter period of time, picking up during the immersion several small pieces of metal which had been thrown down. Mr. D. Siebe (who dived) informed us that the Seine was discoloured for about seven feet; but about two feet from the bottom the water was perfectly clear. The appearance of the water underneath is that of a dense



M. SIEBE'S IMPROVED PUMP AND DIVING-DRESS.

MONS. ERNOUX'S AIR-PUMP AND OPEN-HELMET DIVING-DRESS.

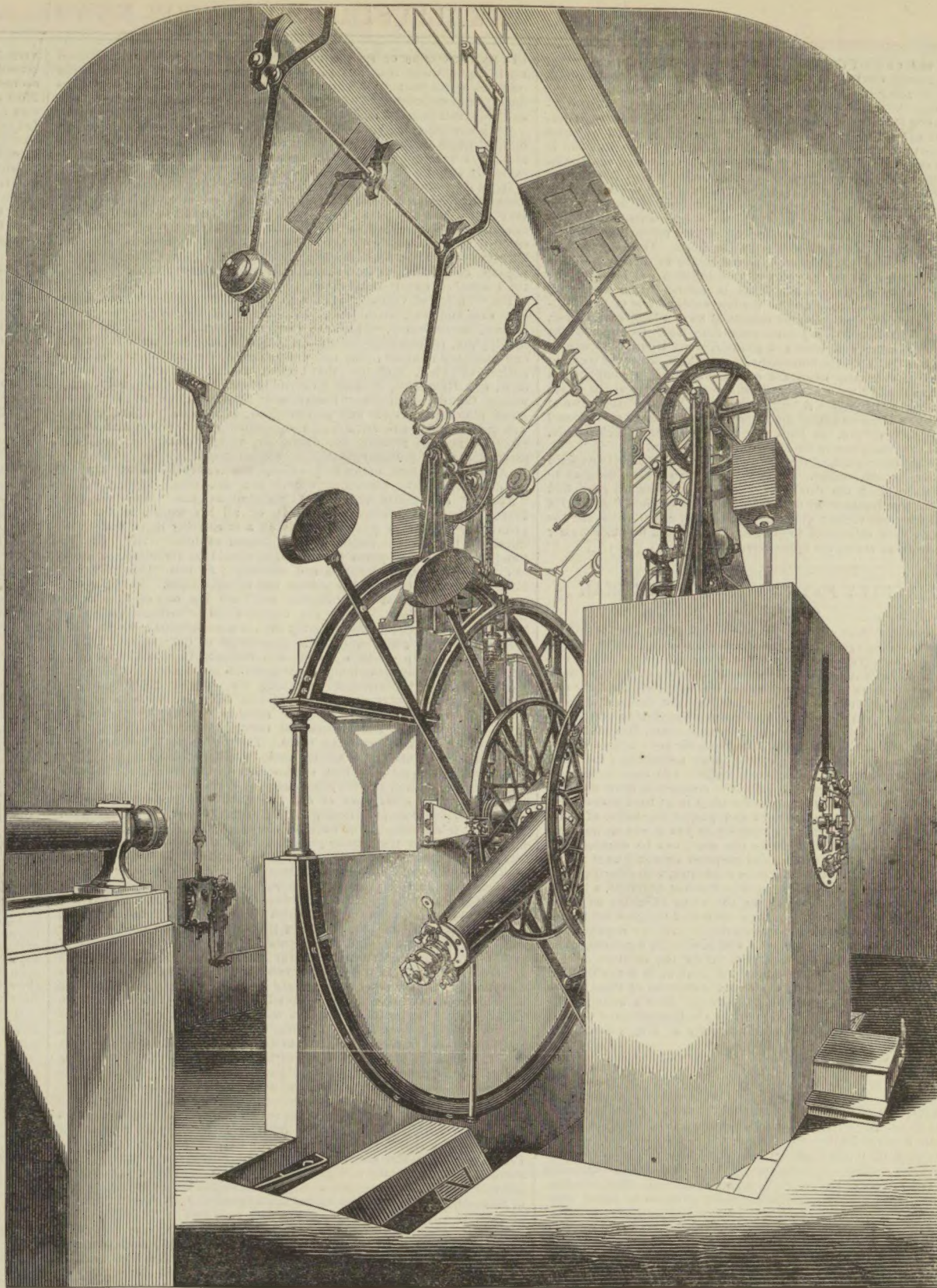
og. The apparatus for throwing the grappling-irons were placed at the entrance of the Champ de Mars. The first apparatus, that of M. Tremblay, and which is very similar to that used for throwing Congreve rockets, impelled the grapple to a distance of 300 yards; the apparatus of M. Delvigne, consisting of a projectile fired from a small mortar, carried the grapple about the same distance, but with a smaller line. The time taken to throw the grapple was about twelve seconds. A number of fire-engines were also tried, and worked very satisfactorily.—*Galignani.*

## MODEL OF THE GREENWICH TRANSIT CIRCLE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

In the Nave of the Palace of Industry, between the great naval trophy of England and the St. Gobain glass, within view also of Erard's grand piano, stands a large instrument, which has been the wonder of provincial visitors and the puzzle of many a Parisian throughout the summer. It has been described, even by a Parisian *feuilletoniste*, as a model of Greenwich Observatory. I may adopt the Astronomer Royal's explanation of his instrument, calling it a Model of the Transit Circle (an astronomical meridional instrument), copied from that in Greenwich Observatory. I believe that considerable disappointment has been caused by the discovery of the fact that this most prominent model is not a working one. The instrument of which this is the model was constructed some years ago. In the report of the Astronomer Royal to the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, dated the 5th of June, 1847, it was stated that meridional instruments carrying larger object-glasses were now required for the wants of the Royal Observatory. In an "address to the individual members of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory," by the Astronomer Royal, dated December 20th, 1847, a proposal for a large Transit Circle was explained in considerable detail. The Board of Visitors took the matter into consideration at their extraordinary meeting of 1848, January 15th, and drew up a formal resolution, expressing their approval of it. This resolution was communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and their Lordships immediately gave their sanction to the proposal, and took the necessary steps for providing the requisite funds. The object-glass was purchased of Mr. Simms (after trial and approval by Mr. Airey, the Astronomer Royal) in the autumn of the same year; and in the winter and following spring the Astronomer Royal prepared a detailed model. This model was exhibited to the Board of Visitors, at their meeting of 1848, June 3rd. In the autumn of 1848 Troughton's Circle was removed to a temporary position on the external walls of the East Buildings, and the alterations necessary for reception of the new instrument were made in the circle-room and piers. The instrument was also commenced by Messrs. Ransomes and May, the engineers to whom the construction of the massive parts was intrusted; and, as early as the advance of the larger portions of the instrument permitted, Mr. Simms proceeded with the optical and graduated parts. In the autumn of 1850 the instrument was mounted, and the requisite wooden stages, &c., were immediately prepared; and observations were commenced with it on the first observing day of 1851.

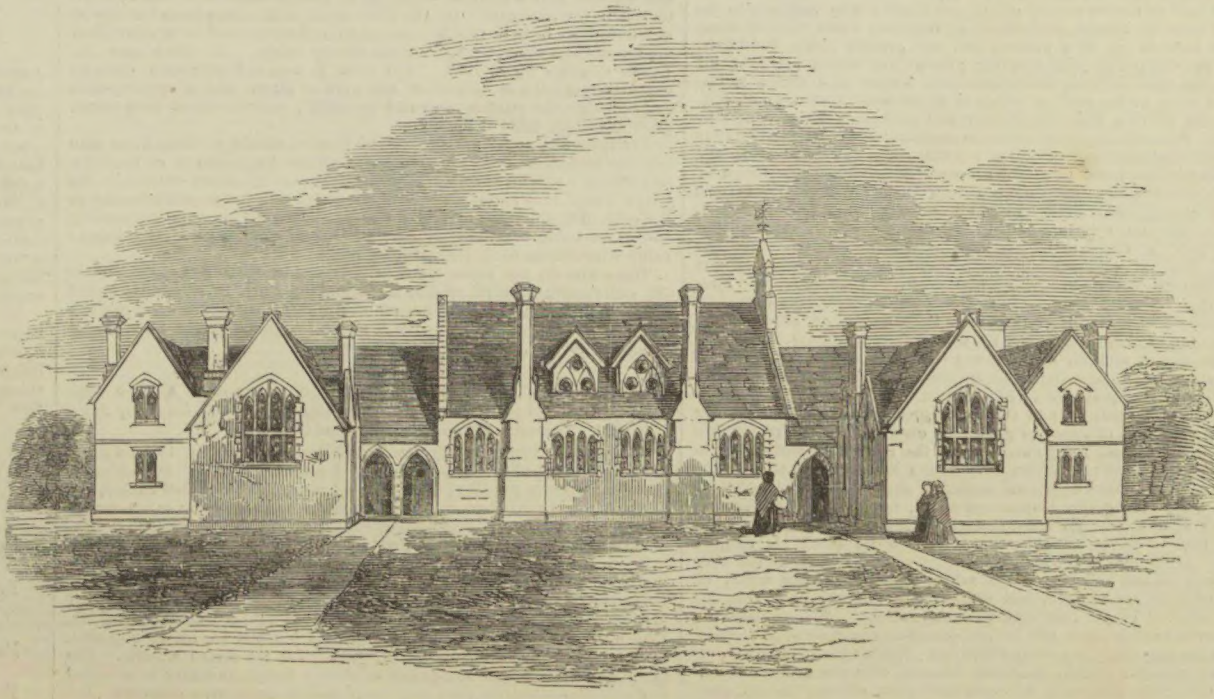
Our Engraving gives a perspective view of the instrument from the north-west—supposing the ladders removed, and the pillars which support the roof broken off. On the right side is the western pier. Upon its external face are seen the eye-pieces of seven microscopes (one pointer microscope, or microscope for reading the whole number of graduations, and six micrometer microscopes), and the attachments for four micrometers not mounted (used occasionally for examining the graduation), all carried by one solid brass plate. The inclined position of these eye-pieces shows that the microscopes, whose tubes are merely perforations of the pier, are directed towards the circumference of the large graduated circle. The bent tube seen among the eye-pieces is the gas-pipe leading to the lamp, whose flame is in the centre of the eye-pieces; the pipe is, for the most part concealed in the pier. This portion of the pier is jointed, in order that it may be turned away when observations are made on the collimator in the axis of the instrument. The smoke chimney, for carrying off the hot air from the lamp, and for shading the eye, is omitted. At the north and south ends of the pier are the steps for descending into the observing pit. At the top of the pier are the standards, carrying a large wheel, over which passes a jointed chain; which on one side sustains a pile of rectangular plates of lead, operating as a large counterpoise; and on the other side is attached to the fulcrum of the ordinary transit counterpoise, and to the large vertical rod (cut with a screw thread), by which the transit circle is lifted when necessary. Between the standards is seen the ordinary transit counterpoise (in shape resembling a hammer), and on the left side of the large vertical rod is one of the slender rods that sustain the friction-wheel frame, by which the ordinary counterpoise acts to support the transit axis.



THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—MODEL OF THE TRANSIT CIRCLE IN THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

At a distance to the left is the eastern pier. In the form and dimensions of its central mass it corresponds to the western piers, but it has also north and south wing-walls (the north wing-wall is seen in this view) for carrying the extremities of a large iron arch, whose middle part is on the lower part of the western face of the eastern pier, and for supporting the ends of two iron intersecting arches above. The intersecting arches are adapted to sustain the pressure of friction (and thus to prevent tremor) of the two inclined arms bearing large counterpoises, whose lower terminations carry the quicksilver trough; to the lower arch is clamped, in any required position, the middle of a horizontal bar connecting these inclined arms. The western face of the eastern pier also carries two projecting plates, of which one is seen here, for the clamps of the clamp circle; the rod of a hook's joint depends from the clamp. The apparatus at the top of the eastern pier is generally similar to that on the top of the western pier; the view shows distinctly the screw-cut large rod and the bevelled wheel-nut, by whose rotation the large rod is raised. Between the two

piers, at mid-height, is the Transit Circle, in the form of a transit instrument, with conical tubes and cubical centre-piece, carrying on its eastern side a clamping circle, and on its western side a graduated circle, whose graduations are viewed by the pier microscopes; and also a steering-wheel, or circle, furnished with handles for turning the instrument. Between the bases of the two piers is the observing pit, extending in the north and south direction, as far as the extreme faces of the pillars which support the roof (whose bases only are exhibited in the drawing). There is in each of end the pit a moveable stage, whose top is level with the floor, and whose front next the centre of the pit has steps. Near to the base of the eastern pillar in the view is seen (imperfectly) the iron crane which carries the store of quicksilver, but which is usually turned out of the way into a recess cut in the face of the wing wall. A new iron crane, generally similar to this, has been mounted near the south end of the pier, as a more convenient position. At the extreme left of the drawing is shown the pier carrying the north collimator. The axis of the telescope is at the



NATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, AT FINCHLEY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



same height as the axis of the Transit Circle, and the object-glass is turned towards the Transit Circle. The wooden box which covers the telescopes is supposed to be removed. In the upper and left-hand portion of the Drawing is seen the machinery for opening the roof-shutters. The roof-opening is along the ridge of the roof; it is covered by four shutters, opening on hinges upon the eastern side: the Drawing shows two of these closed and one upon. The interstice between two adjacent shutters is covered by a supplementary flap, which is raised by either of the neighbouring shutters: one of these flaps is partially seen in the Drawing as raised by the raised shutter. The machinery for opening and closing the raised shutter is shown. At a convenient height above the floor there is fixed to the wall a frame carrying a winch, on whose axis is a pinion driving a toothed wheel, and upon the axis of this toothed wheel is a pinion acting in a rack which forces a rod up or down. The upper end of this rod is connected with a handle, whose centre of motion is at the top of the wall; and from the point of connection a rod leads to the extremity of a short lever arm, which is carried by a horizontal spindle that turns in bearings fixed to the lower side of one of the ridge-beams. Near each extremity of this spindle is fixed a long crooked bar, of which one end acts (by a jointed connecting rod) to support the shutter, and the other end carries a counterpoise. Upon the toothed-wheel frame is a bell: in the movement of the winch, either for opening or for closing the shutter, when the movement is nearly completed, a hammer strikes the bell, as a warning to the person who turns the winch that he must move it gently. A large iron forked hook, whose centre of motion is on the wall, is so placed that, either when the shutter is closed or when it is fully opened, the hook will lodge upon the winch handle, and will thus effectually secure the shutter in its position.

The foregoing description of the Transit Circle will suffice to explain its construction to the reader. Those persons who would be glad to become acquainted with the details of this fine instrument may find ample explanations, together with various plans, in the first "Appendix to the Greenwich Observations (1852)," to which we are indebted for the general view we have attempted to give, having followed the Astronomer Royal's own mode of seeing his apparatus.

### THE FINCHLEY NATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

THE subscriptions for these schools were opened in 1846. In the following year the foundation of the buildings was laid, and in 1848 they came into active operation. The establishment includes a boys' school for one hundred; girls' and infants' schools for eighty-four each, with class-rooms, lavatories, cap and cloak rooms, and furnished houses for the master and mistresses (there are two of the latter required, one for the girls' and one for the infants' school), kitchen, fitted up for the proper instruction of the girls in effective but economical cooking; a wash-house, furnished with cisterns, coppers, and washing-troughs, with pipes for hot and cold water; a laundry, with ironing-stove, mangle, and other necessities; a drying-room, with hot-air apparatus; store-room; scullery and bakehouse; gardens, shrubberies, and play-grounds; for the committee have not lost sight of the fact that the child as well as the adult must have amusement, and that it is only by the encouragement and proper regulation of innocent and healthful recreations that the tendency to join in vicious pursuits, injurious to the body and destructive to the soul, can be counteracted. The gardens and land used for agricultural purposes are contiguous to the schools, and each boy in the industrial class cultivates, under the direction of the master, but for his own or his parents' use or profit, a plot of ground, of the expense, the produce, and the value of which he is required to keep an account. In the offices enumerated the girls are taught washing, ironing, cooking, and all household duties that are required in a female servant, or in an industrious wife and mother in a cottage. The education imparted in other respects, is fitted for the children of the middle class; and there can be no doubt but that it is desirable "for moral reasons (observe the committee) that the children of these classes should be educated together in the National School. Such a union of the middle and labouring classes is recommended by the Committee of Council on Education, and has produced admirable results at King's Somborne, and in other places."

### LITERATURE.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF GOETHE, WITH SKETCHES OF HIS AGE, &c. By G. H. LEWES, Esq., Author of "The Biographical History of Philosophy," &c. 2 vols.—Nutt.

As *Faust* was both "witty himself and a cause of wit in others," so Goethe—the most various and voluminous of modern writers—was also the occasion and subject of the greatest amount of contemporary criticism. He lived so long, too, that in this contemporary criticism he heard what was the language of posterity about many a former friend or competitor, about the far finer genius of Schiller, and the less vigorous spirit of Wieland. Ministering, on the whole, far less to light amusement than Walter Scott, his popularity, in the true sense of that word, was never so great as Sir Walter's; but his fame was greater, and, of course, being that of a much more serious, ambitious, and multifarious author, it was also, and is of a different kind as well as a different level. We firmly believe that this fame of Goethe is out of all proportion to his genuine merits as an author, and that we could satisfactorily account for a large portion of it without touching upon the excellence of his works. His countrymen he himself pronounced to be the readiest literary admirers in the world; and, being such, they were just producing their first claims to a national array of compositions in those various lines of intellectual labour which had been long ago so well filled in all surrounding countries. In short, the Germans would have hailed with delight even an inferior writer to Goethe, provided he had shown himself equally universal in his attempts, and equally self-reliant in his tone; and foreigners, for some time, at least, invariably take an author's deserts on trust from his countrymen—thinking that the more perfect appreciation which a common language enables the latter to form is conclusive, and admits of no dispute on their part. To this we could add three elements or peculiarities in the social condition of Germany, as it then existed, which peculiarities rendered inevitable the promotion of such a man as Goethe to "the chair of its literary States General," without the possession of those scaring gifts from Heaven that have characterised the grander intellects of other lands. To put this in a very clear and strong light would be so easy that we are sure every one of our readers who happens to be acquainted with the literary antecedents of Germany seizes most of what we should have to say at a glance; but our present limits forbid us. Impartial and competent judges at the present day would probably all agree that the most striking characteristic of Goethe as a writer is the quantity of what he has written, which is so immense that it would consume the long life of a man not literary and ordinarily busy, merely to read it all. But what is quantity in the productions of the mind? If it be of a poor material, and of coarse workmanship, the more of it the worse. He who has never displayed his capacity may claim the foremost place with more credit and more reason than he of whose insufficiency to occupy that place we have a long life's demonstration. Goethe has left no masterpiece in any division of literature; and there is not a division of literature which he has not attempted. He is eminent in some, considerable in more, but of the highest order in none whatsoever. Compare his *opus magnum*, the "Faust," either as a poem or as a drama—we care not which—with any one of Shakespeare's finer efforts (if effort be the word in talking of Shakespeare), and the dwarf at once appears, despite all the concealments of morbid, maudlin rant—despite the big pedestal of German enthusiasm among Germans themselves or Germanised critics. But, perhaps, Goethe gave not to his "Faust" as much pains as Shakespeare, Dante, and others gave to their chief productions? Goethe, after first taking advantage of whatever genius or divine rage he had within him—after first exhaling the "Faust" in all the fire of his early inspirations—continued to retouch and improve it for a longer period than Shakespeare lived—for the incredible time, indeed, of about sixty years. We do not mean that, during this stupendous delay, he did nothing else; we mean more than this. He knew better. Such a method would have stupefied him. He reserved for his favourite work all his happier moments; he would not approach it save when he was at his very highest; he possessed nothing in his mind worth possessing which he did not jealously concentrate, just at the right instant, upon this the supreme criterion of all that Goethe could achieve. He watched the capricious visits of his muse, and led her, whenever she came most radiant, always to the one task. He viewed this task from a thousand points: he consulted friend after friend: he armed himself with the hints and comments of two generations of great poets and great critics. In one work he collected all the effects of enthusiasm and all the refinements of meditation: he tested the result with unwearied patience: he waited for the many Goethes that followed each other in his patriarchal life—as in all of us successive men seem to come and to go, approving or disapproving of the past, confirming or annulling: he was resolute, ever equally resolute, resolute to the last that this poem-tragedy should be perfection. No human work of the sort ever before received from its author anything at all

like such exertions or such circumspection; and, when he had lavished upon it everything that was precious in the treasures of his mind, the ecstasies of his youthful genius, wrought and jewelled as it were by the unsurpassed experience of his age, he at length presented it to the world, as it now stands,—and died.

Of this work every reader is at liberty to form his own opinion, an opinion which will necessarily be that reader's *dernier mot* about its author also. With the space to which we are now confined we decline expressing ours. It would need full exposition.

In all departments of literature, under all varieties of terms and conditions—light, serious, scientific, positive, real, ideal—Goethe laboured for very nearly seventy years, living eighty-four; and in not one line—not one—has he bequeathed to us a work regarded by the enlightened as entitled to take rank with the highest of its respective class. It were ludicrous to mention his claims in philosophy. No system in metaphysics, physics, or morals, was worked out by Goethe. His "Metamorphoses of the Plants" is merely suggestive.

His "Theory of Colours" is on a special and rather minute subdivision of a vast and integral subject. In natural history, in physiology, in botany, in chemistry,—which are parts of science; and in engraving, in glyptic, in painting,—which are parts of art—he made ingenious and desultory remarks; but not the remotest attempt at any co-ordination of view, such as that which Bacon, on an architectonic scale, and Humboldt, in some favourite provinces of his own, have luminously traced. Still his "Kunst und Alterthum" is a fine essay. In all philosophy, moral and psychological, as well as physical, Goethe was thus a discursive critic and a suggestive guesser; but in no solitary instance the founder, the discoverer, or the teacher of anything assured. As a political writer he seldom troubled himself: a few platitudes, of which nothing practical can easily be made, are all he produced. His historical claims are not much higher. The "Annals" are pretty nearly as egotistical as the "Wahrheit und Dichtung," or Autobiography, which, of all his works, is the one principally meant to put the author in a fascinating light, and most calculated to give an unpleasant impression of him. His "French Campaign," again, requires that the title should be forgotten, in order to disarm the reader's vexation and contempt; for this "Campaign" is all about Goethe himself, his studies and his sensations. The "Letters from Switzerland," and the "Italian Tour" are the best of these semi-narrative productions, except the criticism on Winkelmann. The "Benvenuto Cellini," we need hardly say, is a translation; we may add that any one who possesses an equal knowledge of German and Italian has only to take up Goethe's version and compare it with the masterly original. The only remaining department of prose in which he much figures is that of the novelist. Omitting his work on the "Conversations of German Emigrants," there are still four fictions to be noticed. The "Sorrow of Werther" tells its story in epistles, which are in a style of impassioned and sentimental raving, intended to narrate the emotions of Werther's unsound mind. These constitute the real incidents and adventures of a morbid book, which contains endless "oh's" and "ah's," and must have been composed with the hair of the author's head standing on end, and his bloodshot eyes staring wildly.

If Werther be a narrative of one individual's successive passions and paroxysms, the "Apprenticeship of Wilhelm Meister," a psychological romance, is the narrative of another individual's reflections in strictly linear order, and of the interior germinations of a brooding intellect. To this succeeds the "Wanderings of Wilhelm Meister." No one who had read the others could mistake its authorship, nor that of the "Elective Affinities," which is anything but a moral work, even for Goethe.

We thus come to his poetry. It is needless to mention that he has left no epic behind him, nor any poem which would sustain a comparison with even the great irregular productions of the muse of his own or of other lands. It was not for him to compose anything like the "Orlando," without alluding to such a work as the "Divina Comedia," so well and beautifully named. It would be a mere waste of time to talk of his "Achilles." On the other hand, among his minor poems there is not one which deserves to be cited in company with many of his friend Schiller's. That great writer's genius shines even more superior in song to that of Goethe than it towers above Goethe's, in the noble, though one-sided, eloquence which he carried into vast and earnest historical researches, such as will remain for ever monuments of his fervid spirit, his penetrating and exalted intelligence. But our subject is running away with us. We must turn from the author to this book about him by Mr. Lewes.

We have always felt that a really great writer must improve those with whom he is a favourite, and many are the examples which we could give of this very intelligible truth. We have, in fact, frequently noticed the good results which common sense would have led us to anticipate. Erasmus records the same, with a special reference to Tully. But a strong taste for Goethe will generally be found to have a lamentably different result. Mr. Lewes is evidently an accomplished scholar, and a man of naturally fine tastes, which he has not allowed to run to waste for want of culture. He deserves higher praise than even this. He has generous sympathies, the ardent and ideal temperament of that species of intelligence of which it were hard to say whether it be originally more poetic or philosophical. Such a critic misses no beauties, though he may condone many a defect; nay, he has a tendency to transform by the fire of his own genial soul the baser objects over which it is kindled. Unconscious himself of the effects of a fervour to which the sentiment of generous admiration is a necessity, he sees what may be great and uncouth as great but not uncouth; for a coloured light is shed upon it from his own glowing fancy, and he pauses to worship in the "subjective" image what nothing but the "subjective" action could thus have mellowed.

In this manner Goethe looms upon him vast and sublime through the fuliginous atmosphere with which that literary star, long thought to be a central sun, is at once wrapped and magnified. Far be it from us to jeer at a noble disposition too rare in this age of shallow cynicism. But Mr. Lewes has been unlucky, with such a peculiarity of literary temper—whether we regard its weakness or its strength—in having sworn away his loyal heart to a mere Alexander or Sesostris of letters whose fleeting and meteoric conquests are already passing away, and to whose dynasty a much more modest kingdom only (though that, indeed, legitimate) will remain enduringly.

However, we are far from wishing to describe the present work of Mr. Lewes as uninteresting. The subject is rich in facts, and suggestive of most instructive reflections. Either the enthusiasm felt by millions for Goethe is well founded, or it is not. If well founded, Goethe was a truly great man; and we have here a work in which he is sharply delineated with that intention in the portrayal. On the other hand, if the enthusiasm for him be unfounded, we have in Goethe's success a startling national—nay, European—phenomenon which we cannot too closely study. In either case Mr. Lewes deserves to be read. His book is adorned with two splendid engraved portraits of Goethe at the ages of thirty and of seventy-nine respectively; the print is large and beautiful; and the whole work would grace either the table or library.

The historical position, moreover, of Goethe, standing among those who laid the foundation-stones of modern German literature, is of immense importance; and his career, touching and enclosing, at one extremity, the Seven Years' War and the deeds of Frederick the Great, and reaching at the other into the reign of Louis Philippe, is one of the most interesting and remarkable that any author, ancient or modern, was ever able to bring with honour to its long deferred conclusion.

Those who do not know German, and would estimate for themselves the extraordinary mind of Goethe, should read Mr. Filmore's "Faust"—which furnishes the means of a delightful comparison—Schiller's "Wallenstein" and "Piccolomini," as Coleridge translated them, being presented to the public in the same volume.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. A New Edition, illustrated with upwards of One Hundred Designs, drawn by John Gilbert. London: George Routledge and Co.

"The Song of Hiawatha," by Mr. Longfellow, we consider to be a great mistake, but the mistake, nevertheless, of a man of genius. Such a poem never can become popular; and, with all respect to the gifted author, we must add our belief that it does not deserve to be so. But in his earlier poems, collected in this magnificent edition of Mr. Routledge, he has established his claim to rank among the immortals.

Too many of our modern verse-makers have wandered far away from the lofty purposes and the rightful mission of poetry. In vague and misty themes like those of Mr. Bailey, in endless conceits like those of Mr. Alexander Smith, in harsh and crabbed styles like those of Mr. Browning, they have quenched the genuine inspiration, or, at any rate, have attempted to substitute mere "bosh" for the divine afflatus. The great and well-earned reputation of Henry Longfellow may be accepted as a certain proof that good poetry will always meet with admirers. Let a master strike the lyre, and he will soon attract the attention of a crowd of eager listeners. No other American poet is so generally read as Longfellow. His name is a household word; he is a guest at our firesides; the companion of our sons and daughters, our relations and friends; in fact, he enjoys a European reputation. There can be little difficulty in discovering the reason of this universal homage; the poetry of Longfellow—his "Hiawatha" always excepted—appeals to the heart. In his

verse he deals with human life as it really exists; in his effusions we find something akin to the tides of existence that are ebbing and flowing around us. He addresses his generation in terms that all can understand. Most of his productions contain proofs of a deep and solemn purpose: we ever find him bent upon communicating lofty truths to his fellow-men. Let our youthful aspirants for poetic fame remember that people will not trouble themselves with the perusal of works which even the authors themselves can scarcely be supposed to comprehend. No man ever penned sweeter poetry than Shakespeare; none ever fashioned the English language, or any language, ancient or modern, into such variety of appropriate apparel, from "the gorgeous pall of sceptered tragedy" to the "easy dress of flowing pastoral." His words and idioms, as Coleridge says, "are as fresh now as in their first bloom;" and although the changes through which our language has passed since his day, and unavoidable errors of the press, have sorely perplexed his critics, and rendered the meaning of certain passages obscure, yet, upon the whole, Shakespeare is intelligible to all who read and reflect for themselves. We are not desirous of instituting a comparison between Shakespeare and any living poet; we would merely show that poets who have ever commanded the attention and won the esteem of mankind agree in one point: they deal in themes of universal interest; they make use of language that may be readily understood. No true poet hides his head in gloomy and treacherous obscurity. If he has a mission, he knows what it is, and does not fear to declare it; and when he has anything to communicate he strives to render his meaning intelligible. Verbiage and mysticism are to true poetry what fustian is to genuine oratory—a very poor counterfeit.

Longfellow has vindicated his right to the poet's wreath, and never was a fairer tribute offered to genius than the edition before us. Mr. Gilbert's illustrations are gems of art—equal if not superior to those which his graceful and facile pencil executed for Mackay's "Salamandrine."

The wood engravings have been executed with the greatest care and attention, and may be regarded as triumphs of that branch of art. The work is enriched by a very beautiful likeness of the poet, taken from the only portrait for which he ever sat.

THE KING AND HIS DEPUTY.—A well-known Anti-Russian member of the Prussian Chamber, M. de Vincke, elected by the town of Hagen, has not accepted his nomination. The following explanations are given by the *Post Ampt Gazette* of that step. A short time after the election the King passed through Hagen, where he met a very warm reception. He said on that occasion, "This reception gives me the greatest pleasure, proceeding as it does from a town which has elected as Deputy to the Chamber one of my enemies." These words determined M. de Vincke to resign.

MORTALITY IN THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The number of deaths in New York city last year was 23,458, being 1 to every 21.95 of the population. In Philadelphia the number of deaths was 11,811, or 1 to every 42.33 of the population; in Baltimore, 5708, or 1 to every 36.54 of the population; in Boston, 4418, or 1 to every 36.21 of the population. In New York the ratio of deaths by consumption was 951; in Philadelphia, 842; in Baltimore, 615; in Boston, 579.

AUSTRIA'S SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.—Letters from the south-east corner of Prussia complain that their communication with Warsaw is now entirely impeded by the quantities of sulphur which are being sent daily thither from Cracow, the railroad from the latter place joining the Warsaw Rail at the same point where the Prussian Rail from Mysłowitz does. In the ordinary way of transport these goods would come from Austria along the Nordbahn, would cross the Prussian frontier, and be conveyed from the Mysłowitz (Prussian) station to the Warsaw Railroad. Since, however, the Prussians have refused to forward any contraband of war to Russia, not being of Zollverein origin, the Austrians are obliged to have the goods stopped at the Leipsnik Station of the Nordbahn, whence they are conveyed across country to Cracow, and thence brought upon the Warsaw Railway. The quantity of sulphur thus conveyed by Austria, with the open connivance of the Government and railway authorities, has been more than 100,000 cwt. in the last four weeks, and every day upwards of 600 cwt. pass. On the other hand, I hear from Thorn, a Prussian town on the frontier of Russian Poland, that eight or ten barges are still lying there laden with sulphur, which the authorities will not permit to pass into Russia.—*Letter from Berlin.*

TERMS OF PEACE.—The *Austrian Gazette* publishes a letter from its Paris correspondent in which the writer says:—"It is certain that after the fall of Sebastopol the question of an indemnity for the expenses of the war was raised between the Allied Powers; and that England showed itself rather disposed to add that article to the conditions upon which peace would be made. The Emperor Napoleon, however, pronounced against it, from a double motive: first, in order to prove to Europe that the Western Powers have only in view the general political equilibrium, without demanding indemnity; and next, because the financial situation of Russia is not such as to enable her to defray, even in part, the charges of the war supported by the Western Powers, whilst the latter only desired to impose upon her conditions at once practicable and acceptable by her. But, on the other hand, the Western Powers have resolved to require, with so much the more resolution, the full and true meaning of the Four Points, and they will keep the Crimea as a pledge for the due execution of them."

WHY ODESSA WAS SPARED.—When the fleet was off Odessa, the advice of the highest person in France on the project of bombarding the town was sought by the French Admiral, and it is believed that his reply implied a "radical opposition" to any such proceeding, nor was our Admiral authorised by the home authorities to attack Odessa unless he was certain of success. Sir Edmund Lyons and Admiral Brusat have acted all along with the most perfect accord; but there has been this difficulty in their mutual relations, that Admiral Lyons is not under the orders of the British Commander-in-Chief of the army, while Admiral Brusat is directly under the control of Marshal Pelissier, and it is known that the latter is opposed to any operations which would require large detachments from the French army. \* \* \* \* \* If Odessa is to be destroyed, it can only be done, first, either by great numbers of floating batteries to reduce the forts and enable the liners to approach within broadside distance; secondly, by a sustained fire constantly renewed for several days of a flotilla of gun-boats, bombs, ketches, and mortar-vessels, fed by continuous supplies of ammunition, and even of new guns and mortars; thirdly, by the disembarkation on the coast below the city, or higher than the Pereyop, of a force sufficiently strong to defeat the garrison and the outlying army defending the place, in which case the city would be open to the conquerors, and all the defences taken in reverse; or, fourthly, by some unknown operation of war, looked up by the Admiralty key in Lord Dunsford's bosom, or secreted in Mr. Disney's stink-pots. Of these plans the third alone seems to ensure the certainty of destroying Odessa. The wear and tear of matériel in a protracted bombardment is incredible. For one shell which would fall through the roof of a house in Odessa, three or four would fall in the public streets, squares, and yards, where they would be comparatively harmless. These large missiles take up great space, and the fleet could not hold enough to lay Odessa in ruins.—*Letter from the Camp.*

### SPECIMENS OF MODERN GERMAN ART.

ART in Germany has of late years pretty freely mingled the severities of the historic style and the realities of the landscape with poetic creations drawn from the very widest range of fancy. The works which we engrave in the present sheet are specimens of this sensuous and romantic school, which, although certainly borrowed from their more gay and joyous neighbours of France and Italy, has lost nothing of its sentimentalism in the transfer.

The first—"The Signal," by Hellwig, an artist enjoying considerable popularity, represents a young lady in an old-fashioned broadened dress, seated in an old-fashioned oval window, holding forth a handkerchief as a "signal" to her admirer, who, doubtless, is not far distant. The combination of the hard architectural locale, with the earnest and wandering expression of the eye, is remarkably quaint, and is German all over.

In the other picture, an "Italian Girl at a Fountain," by De Keyser, there is more of the abandon and warmth of the sunny South. The figure is well drawn; and the introduction of the butterfly on the young lady's shoulder affords an opportunity for a telling contrast of glittering colours, and for a pleasing expression of curiosity and interest in the face. A poet friend thus apostrophises this agreeable subject:—

#### AT THE FOUNTAIN.

BUTTERFLY, butterfly,	Lover's breath shall never
Wilt not stay and rest?	Stir thy winglets gay,
Warm beats the heart here	Nor brown-handed children
Underneath my breast.	Clutch thee in fierce play:
Purple black my locks are,	Lovely, safe, and lonely,
Dewy red my mouth;	All our summer-tide,
Fancy them vine clusters	Thou and I, butterfly,
And roses of the south.	Will together bide.
Far hence the Maremma	Ah! was that a flutter
Spreads its waste of lands;	Of that restless wing?
Better rest, butterfly,	Then I'll hold thee looser,
In my tender hands:	Little trembling thing.
I beside this fountain,	There! no tie shall bind thee,
Crouched in dreamy ease;	My heart's warmth alone:
Thou laid on my bosom,	If thou wilt, butterfly,
Like a soul at peace.	Go! Ah, thou art gone!

D.



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